

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Calman's Diary
Times cartoonist
in the first
of a new series
Streetwise
Life behind the
wheel of a
London taxi
Modern maternity
How mothers are
pressing for
choice in birth
World Cup football
Stuart Jones previews
England v Romania
at Wembley

Portfolio
The Times Portfolio daily
competition prize of £2,000 was
shared by two winners yester-
day - Mrs S Harrison of
London and Mrs S Campbell of
Bath. Portfolio Bar page 16;
how to play, information
service, back page.
On Saturday, £22,000 can be
won - £20,000 in the weekly
competition and £2,000 in the
daily.

Joseph 'no' to teachers pay move

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, rejected an initiative from the headteachers aimed at resolving the teachers' pay dispute.

Fall in costs for industry

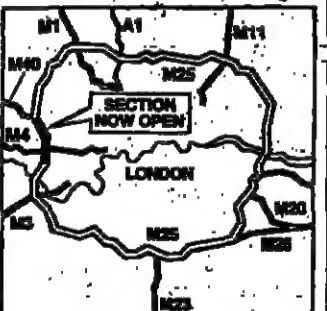
Costs of raw materials and fuel for manufacturing are lower than a year ago. Department of Trade and Industry producer prices show. The figures strengthen government hopes that inflation is again easing.

Freedom day

Israel will release more than 500 detainees today but may hold some back in response to a rocket attack on a base manned by its south Lebanon militia allies.

Empty houses

Local authorities, challenging the Department of the Environment circular on empty houses, say there are good reasons for the vacancies.



New M25 link

An 11-mile section of the M25, linking the M40 London to Oxford motorway with the Poyle interchange near the Heathrow airport, is to open next week.

Deaths inquiry

The police have reopened inquiries into the shooting of five members of the Bamber family at an Essex farmhouse last month. Several people were being questioned.

Olympic gold

The second Olympic Organizing Committee will today in Milan ask the United States for \$750 million for the television rights to the 1988 Games.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On Aston University, from Mr L. Stretch; the Underground, from Mr T. M. Ridley. **Leading articles:** Rates: South African sanctions; Israel hostages. **Features:** page 10-12. Why we need Gorbachev; Alliance pundits on the loose; tragic limits to the progressive conscience. **Spectrum:** academic ephemera. **Fashion:** the return of haute couture. **Obituary:** page 14. Dr Dorothy Dymond, Mr Frank E. Price. **Computer Horizons:** 21, 22. Leon Brittan at the keyboard; Computer Press Awards open; guerrilla fighters of the North. **Classified:** pages 25-28. **Legal appointments:**

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Rebel councillors to challenge £233,000 penalty

By Hugh Clayton and Peter Davenport

Demands for a total of £233,000 were served yesterday on 80 rebel Labour councillors, found guilty by district auditors of "wilful misconduct" in delaying the fixing of rates. The 80 in Liverpool and Lambeth, south London, include the manager of a casino, a barrister, a solicitor and a senior management consultant.

Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth council, said that the demands could bankrupt some members. Their planned legal appeal against the demands would be the first of its kind.

The power to surcharge groups of councillors was last used against 21 members of Clay Cross council in Derbyshire more than 10 years ago. Some took place to clear their bankruptcies.

Yesterday's bills may be only the first of a series exceeding £1 million against hundreds of Labour councillors who organized the ill-starred rates rebellion of the spring.

The largest of yesterday's bills went to Lambeth where 31 councillors and one member who left the council in the summer face a demand for almost £127,000, or just over £3,967 each. In Liverpool 49 councillors have been told to pay £106,000, or almost £2,162 each.

If legal appeals fail all 81 will be disqualified from belonging to any council for five years. Any who are bankrupted will be barred from standing for Parliament.

Ten of the 80 are unemployed, including Mr Lloyd Leon, the mayor of Lambeth. Four, including Mr John Hamilton, leader of Liverpool council, have retired. The others include community and local government workers, a journalist with the BBC Ceebs teletext service, a bus conductor, a greengrocer, a post office engineer and a charity director.

Mr Knight, who describes himself as a full-time councillor called for a commitment for a future Labour Government to compensate any councillor penalized. He said that the sentencing without trial of elected representatives was "a step further to the dictatorship that Thatcher is establishing in this country."

Mr Hamilton said: "We will fight this to the bitter end. People can go to jail, lose office or become bankrupted, but they cannot take away a person's conscience."

Mr Knight said: "We intend to go to court and we intend to raise the necessary money." Court costs might reach £100,000.

The demands were sent by Mr Brian Skinner and Mr Tim MacMahon, district auditors for London and Merseyside. The district audit service monitors the books of councils and is run by the Audit Commission at arm's length from the Government. The service was criticized by Conservatives last year for failing to act against Liverpool councillors in their tone rates

rebellion against Mr Patrick Jenkin, then Secretary of State for the Environment.

This year's revolt against the Government's spending squeeze started with 20 Labour councils, but soon dwindled to six, mostly in London. Most of them are to be "rate-capped" next year too.

The Liverpool and Lambeth bills could prove embarrassing at the Labour Party conference. Many Liverpool councillors are linked with Militant and Mr Knight is a joint editor of the left-wing Labour Herald. Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, appealed to rebel Labour councillors in the spring to drop their defence because "a denied shield is better than no shield at all."

Shop stewards from the Lambeth and Liverpool council workforces are to meet tomorrow to co-ordinate a protest action.

The Audit Commission would not comment yesterday on a suggestion from Mr Knight that the bill sent to Lambeth did not, as widely expected, represent extra interest incurred through delaying the fixing of a rate until July.

The Labour Party local government committee yesterday pledged "full support" for the surcharged councillors and agreed further cash from the party's local government defence fund should be released to help meet costs of an appeal to the High Court.

Minister defends soccer drinks law

By Stephen Goodwin

Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, jumped to the defence yesterday of the Government's legislation to combat football hooliganism after the disclosure that all 92 Football League clubs are seeking an exemption from the ban on the sale of alcohol.

The drink ban was seen as a cornerstone in Mrs Margaret Thatcher's drive to make the football terraces "safe again for families."

However, the apparent ease with which some clubs, such as Manchester City, have secured exemptions has caused dismay among police officers and MPs. Under the Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Act which came into force one month ago, clubs wanting to sell alcohol inside their grounds must apply to the local magistrates for an exemption order.

Today Manchester United are applying to Trafford magistrates to open the club's 30 public bars. Wembley will remain dry for tomorrow's World Cup qualifying match between England and Romania. Magistrates at Hendon yesterday turned down a request to open seven bars out of view of the pitch.

Apart from Manchester City, five other clubs, Everton, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, York and Walsall, have been granted partial exemptions on the sale of drink.

Everton and Liverpool will

be allowed to sell brinks for two hours before the game and an hour after it in six executive lounges at Anfield and Goodison Park.

The lounge are for directors, officials, club members, players and their guests. None over 16s looks the ground and no alcohol can be drunk while the games are in progress.

Mr Shaw said the main problem had always been considered to be fans arriving at grounds already "tanked up", or in possession of alcohol.

The Act makes it an offence to be drunk or in possession of alcohol on football special trains, or coaches, or when trying to enter grounds.

The minister emphasized that the ban on the possession of alcohol on the stands, terraces, and any area from which the pitch could be viewed directly remained unaffected by the exemption order procedure.

"The test which magistrates have to apply is a stiff one," Mr Shaw said.

He said he was not surprised all 92 league clubs had applied for exemption, "bearing in mind how strongly the Football Association and the league felt about the proposals originally in relation to the control of income which the clubs can obtain."

"Let's face it, we deliberately designed this Act to allow for this exemption procedure. This is no loophole."

Designer Laura Ashley 'critical'

By Richard Dowden

Laura Ashley, the international fashion designer, was critically ill in hospital last night after a fall. A spokesman for her company would not disclose which hospital she was at, or the nature of her injuries, but said her husband, Bernard, and her four children were with her.

Mrs Ashley, aged 60 this year, was staying with friends in Britain during the weekend when she fell down a flight of stairs. "It was a silly domestic accident," Mr Peter Phillips, the company's financial director, said last night.

The worldwide company which bears her name is still



Laura Ashley: in hospital after fall.

run by her and her husband and she travels constantly looking for new ideas and inspecting their shops and factories all over the world.

They have lived abroad, mostly in Brussels, since 1984 to protect themselves against death duties.

The company is preparing to be launched on the stock exchange.

It started in 1953 when she began printing fabrics on her kitchen table and used simple her first shop in London in 1967 and now has branches all over the world, though the headquarters is in the village of Carno in mid-Wales.

Mr Ashley is chairman of the company, but she, as deputy chairman, has been involved mostly in choosing and approving designs. All her children have been involved in the company in some capacity.



Mr Ashdown spelling out his new position yesterday (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Liberals get closer to SDP on missiles

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Torquay

An important switch in the Liberal Party's thinking on nuclear defence aimed at avoiding a damaging split in the Alliance in the run-up to the next general election was signalled yesterday.

In a move to build bridges with the Social Democrats in one of the key areas where their respective policies are at variance, Mr Paddy Ashdown, Liberal MP for Yeovil, said it was no longer appropriate to call, as last year's Liberal Assembly had, for the removal of American cruise missiles from Britain.

Mr Ashdown's remarkable about-turn - it was he who successfully led the revolt on the issue against Mr David Steel at Bournemouth last year - came at a fringe meeting in Torquay where the SDP conference is being held.

He is understood to have been planning it since last January when he first told Mr Steel that he accepted that, with the resumption of the Geneva disarmament talks, it was now wrong to urge the return of the cruise missiles to the United States.

He may face accusations of betrayal from unilateralists at the Liberal Assembly in Dundee next week.

But senior Social Democrats in Torquay yesterday welcomed the initiative for what it was intended to be, a gesture designed to help the parties to reconcile their differences.

It was felt that, with Mr Ashdown's assistance, Mr Steel could be expected to

swing his Assembly in any future vote on the issue.

Mr Ashdown and Mr Steel are hoping that the SDP will respond to their move today by agreeing to an amendment to its own defence policy, moving it nearer to that of the Liberals.

Mr Tom McNally, the former MP, will be proposing an amendment calling for a policy of negotiated freeze and verification if the present disarmament talks fail.

The SDP leadership had not taken a firm line on the amendment last night, but Dr Owen and Mr John Cartwright, the defence spokesman,

Jobs policy

All-Ireland plan

Regional aid

George Brock

12

LIBERAL

Retain but negotiate away

Retain

Stay in

No first use

Assembly - send back

Steel, Ashdown and other

Liberal MPs retain while

Geneva talks proceed.

Maintain

Conventional defence

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Reagan imposes limited sanctions on South Africa

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan, yesterday announced his long-awaited selective sanctions against South Africa. He banned the sale of computers to South Africa police and security agencies enforcing apartheid, stopped the sale of nuclear technology, banned all loans to the South Africa Government except those which would benefit all races, said he would consult GATT parties on halting the import of kruggerand gold coins in the US, and enforced on US firms the so-called Sullivan principles on the treatment of black workers.

The President insisted he would still veto any sanctions Bill sent to him by Congress, whose provisions he said would hurt South African blacks. He made it clear, however, that he was making this executive order, signed in front of reporters in the Oval Office, reluctantly and because he wanted to maintain bipartisan support on the South African crisis.

Over the weekend Senator Robert Dole, the Republican majority leader, said that in view of the President's actions he would try to put off the crucial vote on sanctions until early next year. Although Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, appears also to have dropped his commitment to the Sanctions Bill, already overwhelmingly approved by the House of Representatives, postponement will be an uphill task because of the strength of feeling in Congress.

Mr Reagan said America's view of apartheid was straightforward: "We believe it's wrong." His executive order was aimed against the people who were victims of the system. These were "measures that will dissociate the US from apartheid but associate us positively with peaceful change."

The President said he was sending back Mr Herman Nickel, the US Ambassador withdrawn as a mark of displeasure three months ago, with a letter to President Botha "underscoring our grave view of the current crisis and our

assessment of what is needed to restore confidence abroad and to move from confrontation to negotiation."

But the President insisted that the US was still trying to help South Africa, which he said was not a totalitarian society and had begun the process of change. He called his policy now one of "active" constructive engagement.

"In my view we must work for peaceful evolution and reform. Our aim cannot be to punish South Africa with economic sanctions that would injure the very people we are trying to help," Mr Reagan said.

Opponents of apartheid who used terrorism and violence would not bring greed and salvation but greater suffering and more opportunity for expanded Soviet influence in the entire region.

Mr Reagan said he shared the anti-apartheid goals of many Congressmen. But under tough questioning he refused to say what aspects of the sanctions Bill he found unacceptable.

His measures were widely anticipated because his advisers had warned him of the general political damage a veto and consequent overriding of it by Congress would inflict on a range of administration policies. Many are already in effect informally; most American banks have halted loans to the Pretoria Government, and many US firms in South Africa abide by the Sullivan code, which Mr Reagan urged on all those not yet complying.

● JOHANNESBURG: President Botha said he "regretted" Mr Reagan's announcement, which he said would "diminish the ability of the US to influence events in southern Africa" (Michael Hornsby writes).

Mr Botha acknowledged the measures would be less harmful than those proposed by Congress.

Bishop Tutu commented that Mr Reagan "doesn't care two beans about black people in South Africa."

South Africa in crisis, page 5

Leading article, page 13

Four killed as Thais foil tank officers' coup

From Paul Routledge, Bangkok

The Thai Government yesterday survived an attempted coup staged by "young Turk" tank regiment officers that left four dead, including two Western television journalists, and 59 injured.

The Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda, flew back from Indonesia for consultations with King Bhumibol at Hatyai, in the south of the country, after the coup leaders were persuaded to give up their attempt to seize power.

Most of the estimated 500

rebels simply changed into civilian clothes and abandoned the building of the armed forces supreme command, which they had occupied with the backing of tanks drawn up at point-blank range.

But the two key plotters, Colonel Manoon Roopkachorn, who led the "All Thai's Day" coup attempt in 1981 and his brother, Wing Commander Manas Roopkachorn, gave themselves up and "will be dealt with according to the law."

Continued on back page, col 6

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Brain surgery advance suggests cure for Parkinson's Disease

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Brain implant surgery that could lead to a cure for Parkinson's Disease and some other forms of paralysis was described to an international meeting of neuro-scientists in Oxford yesterday.

The surgery, described by professor Anders Bjorklund of Lund University in Sweden, involves injecting donor brain tissue into the part of the brain associated with memory to stimulate the production of dopamine - the chemical lacking in Parkinson's sufferers.

Experiments in the technique have been carried out by Dr Stephen Drunelle of Cambridge University, on disabled rats, whose behaviour returned to normal after the treatment. Scientists are hopeful that the procedure can be translated to humans.

Transplants involving the brain suffer fewer complications than other organ transplants because the brain does not reject biochemicals as the rest of the body does.

Doctors in Sweden have already tried implanting two Parkinson's patients using tissue from their own adrenal glands, which produce the dopamine, and are impressed with their progress.

The Oxford meeting of the European Neuroscience Association

also heard of advances that could help victims paralysed after motor or sports accidents.

These, and Professor Bjorklund's results came in one of four papers in a special symposium reporting advances into understanding how injured fibres of nerves which control muscle movement can recover their function, and how brain circuits had been reconstructed by tissue transplants.

Until recently the possibility of repairing damaged nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord was considered virtually impossible, although the nerve fibres stretching into muscles which are severed some distance from the spinal cord can regenerate.

With new techniques for laboratory studies, and particularly with methods involving genetic probes, scientists are revising their concepts of the mechanisms underlying the recovery from brain damage or from injury of peripheral nerves.

Dr Michael Brown, of Oxford University, identified four different mechanisms that participate in the regulation of the growth of motor nerve fibres and the recovery of muscle action after injury.

These mechanisms include a substance which he called

neuronal growth factors, released in excess from the muscle when the damage occurs, molecules on the surfaces of muscle cells which can "switch" on and off the growth of nerve fibres; substances which can suppress growth; and "signals" transmitted via the spinal cord, which also regulate growth.

Although research in various laboratories has shown from purifying tissue extracts that these "growth factors" exist, the molecules have yet to be isolated and their biochemical composition identified.

Dr Fred Gage of the University of California at San Diego, told of results which shared some of the features of those found by Dr Brown. However, Dr Gage had looked at the way messages were transmitted to the hippocampus, which controls memory and learning. They travel through at least three separate routes, employing different biochemical molecules.

If one of the pathways is damaged, hence reducing the efficiency of the signals it is transmitting, the remaining nerve cells are stimulated to regenerate new fibres.

That behaviour is similar to the way muscle cells release a substance that stimulate the growth of nerve fibres.



Mr George Langdale, of Lincoln, the first amateur grower since 1967 to win a Royal National Rose Society gold medal, with his as-yet-unnamed orange and pink prize bloom at the combined national rose and chrysanthemum show at Westminster yesterday (Photograph: John Voos).

£1m VAT fraud loss, court told

Britain lost more than £1 million in value added tax during a "cunning and skilful" gold swindle, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

In 12 months, millions of pounds' worth of gold bars and Krugerrands were smuggled into Britain and sold to dealers, Mr Simon Goldstein, for the prosecution, said.

Legitimate dealers were charged 15 per cent VAT, but the money was never passed on to the Customs and Excise, he alleged.

Mr Goldstein said the jury would be shown a gold bar: "It has to be unlocked from the vault at the Bank of England. It will help to bring alive what the case is about."

Five men, all company directors, have denied conspiring together, and with others, to defraud between April 1, 1982, and April 5, 1983. They are Vinod Kapoor, aged 32, of Staines Road, Hounslow; Tribhovan Lakha, aged 41, of Verwood Road, North Harrow; Shantlal Lakha, aged 48, of Roseway, Northwood; Nairajan Patel, aged 36, of Gordon Avenue, Stanmore; and Bharat Patel, aged 27, of Christchurch Avenue, Kenton - all London.

The prosecution said that a sixth man, named as Ramesh Khanna, should also be on trial but had disappeared.

Mr Goldstein alleged that the defendants "systematically, with skill and not a little cunning, defrauded the revenue of over £1 million. The vast bulk of this went into their own pockets."

The gold came from abroad, where VAT was not charged, and was smuggled in "in body bags or just walking through with an odd bar, or Krugerrands, tucked away in suitcases."

In Britain, the gold was sold to secondary traders whom Mr Goldstein described to the jury as "scrap metal dealers". They melted it down and passed it on, having paid their suppliers the VAT.

The hearing continues today.

Heroin-treated paper used by smugglers

By Michael Horsnell

A new way of smuggling heroin into Britain by impregnating paper with the drug is alarming police and customs officers.

Customs men have come across cardboard linings of suitcases which have been treated in that way. The trend has already led to action within the Prison Department.

In prisons, the number of dogs trained to sniff out drugs has been doubled in recent months to deal with a significant influx of heroin.

Yesterday Mr Terry Fields, Labour MP for Liverpool, Broad Green, wrote to Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, calling for urgent action to tackle the development.

He said: "The alleged influx of heroin into our prisons will present an additional problem to prison officers and the prison population as a whole, as heroin abuse is often the cause of theft and violent crime."

Mr Fields, who claims the new method of concealing the drug is difficult to detect, said it could have "enormous" implications for the sale of heroin on the streets. Addicts in prison were receiving their "fix" through the post.

The Prison Department said: "We are maintaining a careful check of all means of transporting drugs into prisons. The main thrust is the rigorous searching of cells and obtaining information from various sources."

Private prosecution for manslaughter granted

A mother has succeeded in having her private prosecution for manslaughter, only the second this century, brought to trial at crown court.

Mrs. Pauline Williams, aged 42, and her husband Ray, of Whipperley Road, Luton, claimed that Gary Austin, aged 25, of Burton Road, Stockwell, south London, injected their son John, aged 19, with a fatal dose of the drug Palfium.

Luton magistrates yesterday committed Mr Austin for trial at St Alban's Crown Court. He denies manslaughter and was granted bail. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

John Williams, a dairy worker, was found outside Mr Austin's flat at Dumfries Court, Luton on September 2, 1982. His mother brought the private prosecution after the Director of Public Prosecutions decided to take no action.

The only other private manslaughter prosecution this century was in 1950 after Joan Woodhouse, a librarian, was found strangled.

Claim for schoolboys is refused

Buckinghamshire County Council insurers have told the parents of four boys who drowned during a school trip to Land's End that they are not prepared to meet a demand for compensation for "nervous shock" brought about by the tragedy.

That was made clear yesterday after the parents said they had turned down a compensation offer of £3,500 for each child because they regarded the sum as "an insult".

The council is holding a private inquiry into the deaths in May of Nicholas Hurst, aged 10, Ricci Lamden, aged 11, James Holloway, aged 11, and Robert Ankers, aged 12, from Stoke Poges Middle School, Buckinghamshire.

A county council spokesman said the Administration of Justice Act, 1982, stated that if the death of a child was caused by "wrongful acts, neglect or default", the compensation to be awarded "shall be £3,500".

The council said that the sum was clearly a fixed amount and not a minimum figure and the insurance company, the Municipal Mutual, was merely complying with its legal obligation.

Mr Alex Askew, aged 61, the headmaster of the school, who has since resigned, is due to give evidence to the inquiry later this week. The county council last week rejected a request from the parents to be allowed to listen to evidence given at the inquiry.

Solicitors concerned over legal aid delays

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent
Civil court cases are being held up because of delays of up to nine months in the receipt of legal aid certificates, according to the Legal Action Group, an independent pressure group. It blames government stringency in the legal aid administration budget.

Mr David Edwards, the Law Society's legal aid secretary, claims the budget has risen by only 4 per cent over a period in which the society's administrative work has grown by 30 per cent.

The Law Society administrators all civil legal aid for claims ranging from maintenance to any kind of action for damages. The society is now receiving more than 300,000 new applications for legal aid each year and processing one million claims for advice and assistance given by solicitors.

Solicitors dealing with legally aided cases say they depend on the Law Society to be paid. One firm, R. M. Grossman and Company, in Southall, West London, has produced evidence to the Legal Action Group of delays in a range of cases varying from divorce to personal injury damages.

One client applied for legal aid in September 1984. The certificate was received on July 1 this year and was dated April 24.

Solicitors cannot begin legally aided work until they have received the certificate, even when it carries a much earlier date than that of receipt, when the client has begun paying a financial contribution.

Grossman say of their clients: "In some cases the delay is actually prejudicing their chances of success."

Shirley Bassey's daughter found dead

The daughter of Shirley Bassey, the singer, has been found dead in the river Avon near the Clifton suspension bridge at Bristol.

The body of Samantha Novak, aged 22, of Montgomery Street, Totterdown, Bristol, was found on Saturday but her mother learnt of the tragedy only on Sunday.

An inquest which was opened and adjourned at Bristol yesterday was told that Miss Novak sometimes drank to excess. She had lived with an educational psychologist after suffering behaviour problems at a girls' finishing school in Switzerland.

Mr Donald Hawkins, the coroner, said she had died from shock. There was no evidence of any pre-death trauma.

Tube crime likened to New York

By a Staff Reporter

The London Underground was in danger of rivaling the violent reputation of the New York subway, Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Holborn and St Pancras, said yesterday.

London Regional Transport has disclosed that assaults and robberies have nearly doubled in five years to 1,254 in 1984. It is now considering recruiting another 100 London transport police officers to supplement its present force of 280.

But a spokesman said that with a 20 per cent increase in passengers since 1983 and about two million passengers a day, the underground system was still safe.

Mr Dobson, Opposition spokesman on health, said: "These figures show that travelling on the underground is far less safe than it was even five years ago. I have been raising this issue with successive transport ministers who never seem to bother, perhaps because they travel in chauffeur-driven cars."

"Everyone travelling on the underground is entitled to travel safely. If we do not stop the rot now the London Underground will slide rapidly into a system of mobile violence like the New York subway."

London transport said that closed-circuit television in trouble spots and an increase in radio contact between drivers and line controllers had helped control problem areas.

A spokesman added: "We do not want to sound complacent, but it is no essential to compare us with New York. The crime level is still low compared with other cities, especially given the increase in crime generally in Britain."

Letters, page 13

Headmistress in dispute suspended

The primary school headmistress whose resignation was demanded by parents was suspended yesterday on the eve of the new school year.

Miss Margaret Channon, aged 47, head of the 180-pupil Katesgrove Primary School at Reading, Berkshire, was told to stay away pending a full inquiry by her employers.

Parents called for her dismissal after claiming that the school improved "beyond recognition" while she was on a year's leave of absence.

The school governors suspended Miss Channon on full pay. Mrs Margaret Singh, the chairwoman said: "There has been a considerable loss of confidence in the head and there is anxiety about the forthcoming term with parents threatening to boycott the school if she returns."

The school governors regret that the offers of advice and counselling given to Miss Channon have been rejected by her.

"There was a threat that if she went back a number of

parents would remove their children. That meant the only option left was for me to suspend her until a full governing body hearing into the suitability of her working at the school in the prevailing circumstances."

Troubles at the school came to a head last month when parents drew up a 102-signature petition calling for Miss Channon's resignation. Teachers supported them with their own protest letter to the governors.

Mr Eric Pilkington, assistant secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, which is backing Miss Channon, said that they still did not know why she had been suspended. "No specific allegations have been made against her."

Bradford council has deferred its decision on whether to appeal against last week's High Court judgment in favour of Mr Ray Honeyford, the headmaster who was suspended. In April after a row-over articles he had written criticizing multi-cultural education.

'High priced junk' attack on natural medicines

By Our Science Correspondent

Many so-called natural or alternative medicines are "high priced junk", a conference of pharmacists was told yesterday.

Dr Geoffrey Booth, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, called for government action to protect the public from what he described as "exploitation by purveyors of spurious medicines."

He said weaknesses in the Medicines Act, 1968, meant that people were not protected against useless products.

"It is ironic that the tragedy of thalidomide, which caused the Medicines Act, is being quoted as the justification for natural and alternative medicines," Dr Booth told the society's annual conference in Leeds.

"It is unreasonable that science should be avoided and obscurantism used to persuade an unsuspecting public to buy and consume high-priced junk," he said.

Work practices change

Design key to muscle strain

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

Redesigning work stations could significantly reduce the incidence of repetitive strain injuries in Britain's industries, a leading ergonomist claimed yesterday.

But government funding for research into muscle fatigue and job redesign is "ridiculously small", according to Dr Peter Buckle, deputy head of the ergonomic research unit at Surrey University.

Dr Buckle said Canada, Australia and the United States were spending large amounts on research to tackle the problem.

"It is ironic that the tragedy of thalidomide, which caused the Medicines Act, is being quoted as the justification for natural and alternative medicines," Dr Booth told the society's annual conference in Leeds.

He believes strain injuries have become widespread because machines are doing the simpler tasks while humans tackle the more awkward jobs.

He cited a successful case of work station redesign in an American chicken-processing factory.

Ergonomists found that

workers suffered wrist injuries when cutting out the turkey thighbone. They changed the shape of the cutting knife to more like that of a gun, which straightened the wrist and reduced the problem.

The General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, and the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) are campaigning to get repetitive strain injuries classified as "prescribed industrial illnesses".

Firms overlook deadline for data Act

Many British businesses could find themselves on the wrong side of the law next spring by missing the deadline set by the new Data Protection Act.

A study by Ernst & Whinney, the international accountants, found that about half of the 150 companies surveyed had yet to make plans to conform with the legislation.

The Act requires companies with computer databanks (information files) containing personal details to register with the Data Protection Registrar.

Half of those companies surveyed by Ernst & Whinney were unaware of when registration was required. A third of the sample did not know that it would be a criminal offence to operate unregistered systems after May 11 next year.

Details of registration: Office of the Data Protection Registrar, Springfield House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AX.



Mrs Josie Ignilian who is a witness for the defence.

Singer testifies at Cyprus secrets trial

The Filipino cabaret singer said to have caused the downfall of a ring of British spies on Cyprus, spent three hours in the witness box at the Central Criminal Court in London yesterday.

Mrs Josie Ignilian, aged 37, who has three children, had travelled from Manila for the trial of seven British servicemen accused of passing military secrets to the Russians. She is a former member of a cabaret group called the Ladybirds.

At the start of the trial, Mr Michael Wright, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mrs Ignilian had rewarded some of the servicemen with sexual favours.

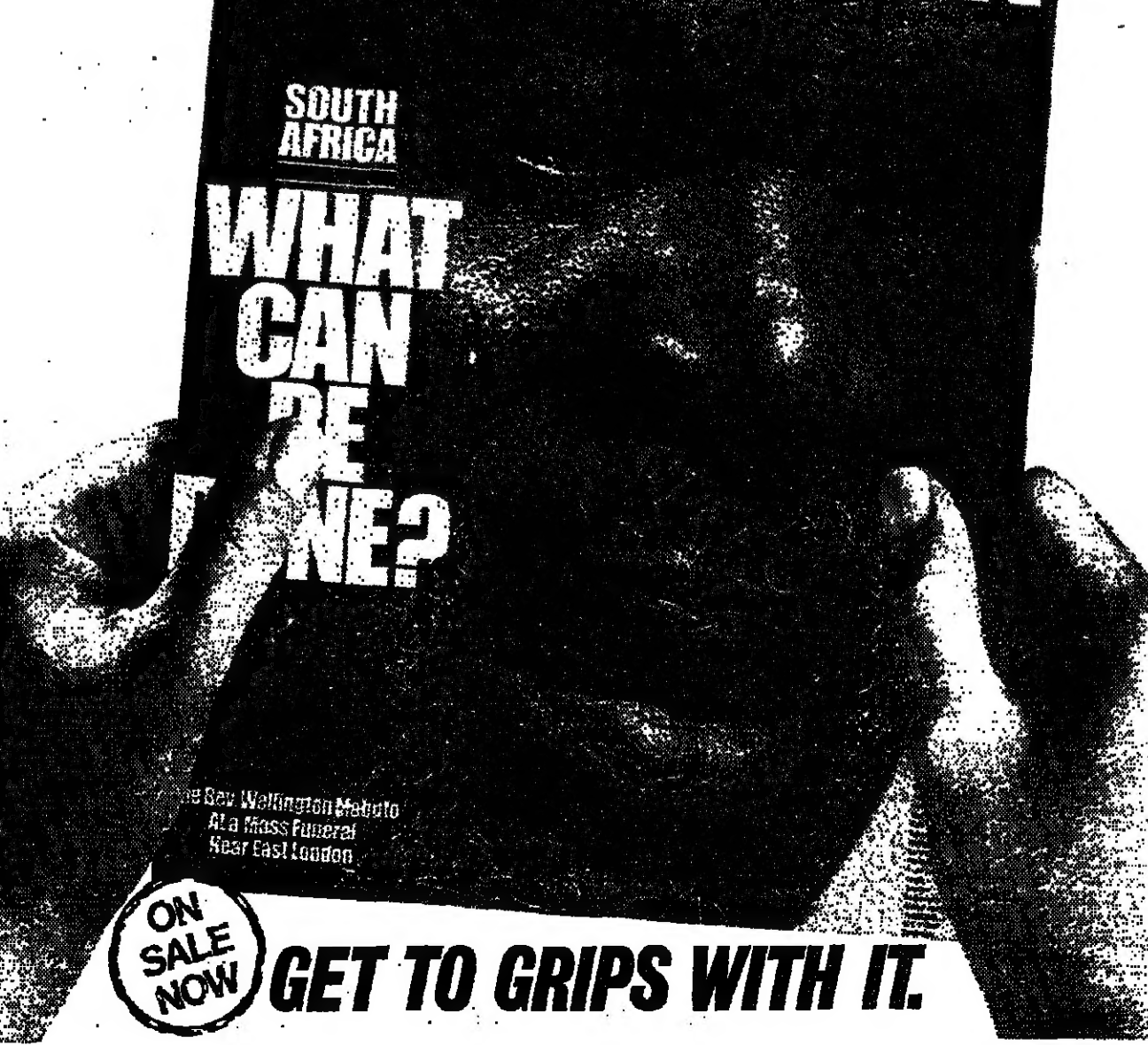
She is the second member of the Ladybirds group to give evidence for the defence.

The seven on trial deny between them a total of 28 charges under the Official Secrets Act of communicating information useful to an enemy. The trial is expected to end in October or November.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUNERAL?

SPECIAL REPORT

Newsweek



ON SALE NOW

GET TO GRIPS WITH IT.

مكتبة من الكتب

SDP/TORQUAY

Scheme for jobs • All-Ireland plan rejected • Regional aid • Candidates chosen

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

The most important development at the SDP conference yesterday was, strangely enough, at a fringe meeting addressed by the Liberal MP Mr Paddy Ashdown. He was offering a compromise both to his own party and to the SDP on the critical issue of defence, which divides the Alliance partners more than any other policy.

Mr Ashdown has been an embarrassment to that subject to his own leader as well as to the Social Democrats. At Bournemouth last year he persuaded the Liberal conference to reject Mr Steel's advice and call for the withdrawal of all cruise missiles from Britain. Although Mr Steel made it clear that, as leader, he retained the final say on party policy, this vote unquestionably reinforced the doubts of those Social Democrats who have always had reservations as to whether they shared the same outlook as the Liberals. It was, therefore, both a rebuff to Mr Steel and a blow to the Alliance.

What Mr Ashdown has now done is to take up the proposal for a nuclear freeze put to the conference by Mr Steel on Sunday. Mr Steel called specifically for a mutual freeze on all new deployments by both Nato and Warsaw Pact countries for as long as the Geneva disarmament talks are in progress.

Ashdown shifts cruise position

Mr Ashdown went further than Mr Steel in apparently seeing a freeze simply as an interim measure on the way to the complete removal of cruise missiles from Britain, what ever may happen in Geneva. "Now is the time to be making it privately clear to the United States," he declared, "that if the talks fail we shall review the cruise deployment; and if they succeed, we expect the removal of cruise to be the first item in the package."

None the less, Mr Ashdown has shifted his position significantly. No longer is it calling for the immediate withdrawal of those cruise missiles already installed here. Instead, he claims, without renouncing his opposition to cruise, that first priority must be given to a measure that would improve the chances of success at Geneva. It was an adroit political manoeuvre, accomplished with ingenuity.

The freeze proposal provides, I believe, a basis on which the Liberal Party can be reunited with its leader on nuclear policy - always provided that it is a mutual freeze that Mr Ashdown has in mind. It will be resisted by Liberal unilateral disarmers, and by others who are simply passionate in their opposition to cruise. But I would expect Mr Steel, and Mr Ashdown, between them, to be able to carry the majority in any Liberal assembly.

Does the proposal stand an equal chance of uniting the Alliance? An amendment calling for a negotiated freeze is to be moved in the defence debate at the conference today. Its terms are more cautious than those employed by Mr Ashdown or even by Mr Steel. It would want a freeze to be negotiated only if the next round of talks at Geneva "falls to achieve a continuing momentum" and it also introduces a requirement for verification.

Smart politics, mistaken policy

Leading Social Democrats were yesterday emphasizing the difference between that concept and the demand for an immediate freeze. Whether the amendment is accepted by the leadership will depend on the terms in which it is moved. The conference may well be tempted to go along with a proposal which might seem to reduce the difference between Social Democratic and Liberal nuclear policy largely to one of timing.

That might seem to be smart politics; but it would, I believe, be a mistaken policy. The objection to offering now the early prospect of a freeze is precisely the objection raised by Mr Ashdown to a commitment to remove all cruise missiles immediately: "such a promise would serve to tempt the Russians to procrastinate."

If the Soviet Union thought that a freeze would soon be on offer it would be under much less pressure to negotiate cuts in nuclear arsenals. Leading Social Democrats know that well enough. If the party now goes along with the idea of an early freeze it will be playing politics with an issue on which it is up to now been commendably realistic.

EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE

Plan to spend £5,000m on creating jobs coupled with strategy for incomes

Reports by Robert Morgan, Derek Barnett and Amanda Haigh

An SDP/Liberal Alliance policy document on tackling unemployment, which proposes spending an extra £5,000 million to create jobs, was overwhelmingly endorsed at the Social Democratic Party annual conference in Torquay yesterday.

The document, entitled *Facing the Jobs Challenge*, also proposes a firm monetary policy, a 1 per cent reduction in employers' national insurance contributions, and a £1,000 million boost to current expenditure.

It states that there would have to be a strategy for incomes.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the first leader of the SDP, who received a standing ovation at the end of his wind-up speech, said: "We are offering our fellow citizens the opportunity to work together for the regeneration of our country."

Opening the debate, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP for Stockton South and party spokesman on economic and industrial affairs, said there would be unacceptable levels of unemployment for an unacceptable length of time. But the firm monetary policy and the incomes strategy that the Alliance had worked out could start the process of recovery.

Scandal of wasted oil bonanza

The prospects were bleak. Since the Conservatives gained power, almost two million manufacturing jobs had been lost. Manufacturing investment and output, as well as GDP, had fallen.

The real scandal was that this had happened when Britain should have been riding high ahead of other countries, because of the bonanza of North Sea oil.

To reduce unemployment to the level of more than 2 per cent a year for a long time to come. The task was enormous and it would take guts and vision to overcome it.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her Government could be blamed for their criminal and even inactive in the face of the international recession. There should have been concerted European and international action to attack the cancer of unemployment and to fight protectionism and economic nationalism. There was a way forward out of the malaise, Mr Wrigglesworth said.

The Alliance proposed a budgetary expansion of about £5,000 million targeted to create jobs as cost effectively as possible.

and to help those suffering most from the despair and hardship that unemployment brought.

It would reduce national insurance contributions by 1 per cent, invest £1,000 million in local authority current expenditure, education and training, expand the community programmes, and give financial help to the long-term unemployed and those in greatest need.

That and any further expansion could only succeed if its counter-inflationary policy worked. That meant the discipline of a firmly controlled money supply and a stable

exchange rate.

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Sir Leslie Murphy, a trustee of the party and an industrialist, said international competitiveness was not becoming easier. There was no sign yet of a revival of trade in this country or internationally that would make expansion easier.

Mr Tony Humphris, prospective parliamentary candidate for Epping Forest, said Alliance policy did not mean a crude freeze on pay but a recognition that there would be little improvement in living standards in the first year or two of the strategy.

Mr Jenkins, MP for Glasgow, Hillhead, replying to the debate, said the Alliance statement provided for a three-pronged attack upon Britain's current economic ills.

In the past year the Labour Party had attempted to give itself a respectable economic policy, but there was one fatal flaw: the entire weight of the policy rested on the assumption of a solid, sagacious and united TUC.

Year seven of the Thatcher experiment had seen non-existent progress on the central issues of unemployment, the sustenance of the manufacturing base and the ability to provide for a proper level of public services.

Mrs Thatcher was trying to re-shuffle away the unpopularity of the Government, which was like trying to construct a railway timetable without being able to go through Birmingham.

'Message of sense and hope'

The evidence was that the Government's unpopularity was overwhelmingly concentrated in Mrs Thatcher herself, Mr Jenkins said.

Although in terms of length of service, Mrs Thatcher was substantially the senior Western leader, she provided not a ounce of constructive international leadership. Nor would the Labour Party.

"They would be too intent on pulling up the drawbridge and cutting themselves off from our friends and allies. And even if they tried no one would listen to Mr Kinnoch's meanderings."

That was exactly the gap which the Alliance government could fill. "Our international credentials are not in dispute. Nor is the hard-headedness of some of our leading figures. On the basis of realistic expansion at home we would offer a message of sense and hope to Europe and the world."

"Our appeal is broadly based across the regions and nations of Britain, across the classes, across the occupations, across both sides of industry."

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

Nearly all candidates to be chosen by the end of this year

The SDP and Liberal parties by the end of the year would have agreed which party would represent the Alliance at the next general election in almost every seat in the United Kingdom, and that secured the bell out of the Alliance's opponents, Mr Alan Watson, president of the Liberal Party, told the conference, to cheers.

There would be fewer than 10 seats left to resolve by that date and that was an achievement of historic significance. The parties had agreed in all the Welsh seats, there was virtual agreement in Scotland and in England agreement in 468 seats and agreement pending in a further 11.

The Labour and Conservative parties had hoped such

agreement would not be reached a second time.

From their fear would spring smear, innuendo and abuse. The Alliance had been told to brace itself for the lash of Norman Tebbit's (the Conservative Party chairman's) rhetoric.

"I suspect the Tories have made a bad mistake," he said. "We all admire Norman Tebbit's personal courage. Sadly, his political characteristics are less virtuous."

"He seems utterly incapable of perceiving politics in anything other than the crudest confrontational terms."

The conference went against the wishes of the national committee and decided to instruct the policy committee to

present to next year's conference a recommendation for a specific system of proportional representation for all elections in the United Kingdom.

The instruction was contained in a composite amendment to a motion on electoral reform which did not specify any particular type of system.

Mr Stuart Maxwell, student representative on the national committee, had said the policy committee asked that the amendment should be remitted to the committee.

But the conference voted overwhelmingly for the amendment which said a specific system would give the party a readily understood proposal.

The main motion, as amended, was carried.



Dr David Owen paying close attention to yesterday's debates (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

DEVELOPMENT

Party pledge to help regional growth

The conference overwhelmingly carried a motion outlining proposals for a regional policy. The motion deplored the increasing gap between the richer and the poorer areas and pledged the SDP to support realistic measures to promote national economic recovery and to stimulate new sources of growth in the regions.

Mr Iain Murdoch, North-West region, moving it, said that the healthiest part of Britain was that south of a line from the Bristol Channel to the Wash. Residents of Greater London had an income a head 30 per cent higher than the national average and male unemployment in the South-east was half that of the North, the North-West and Wales.

Regional policy was essential because the SDP saw people as individuals and not economic units. He added: "While indiscriminate subsidies for the sunset industries are no answer, we reject the principles of 'on your bike' and survival of the fittest as a basis for regional policy."

Mr Gwynor Jones, West Glamorgan, emphasized the need for the regions to have power to decide their spending priorities.

Mr Alec Kellaway, Newham, said that his district is the second most deprived in the country. Labour councils had created jungles of concrete and steel. In Newham there were 104 tower blocks.

The pouring in of money had not helped. A balance between public and private investment was needed as they had seen in the redevelopment of the docklands.

Dr Karen Lee, Leeds, proposed the reorganisation of the industrial reorganization corporation. She said that the corporation had provided money to assist the employment of people who were no longer required in the "smoke-stack" industries.

Mr Robert Smith, Grampian, said that, although Aberdeen was prosperous because of the oil, surrounding areas were not. They had to think about what would happen when the oil ran out.

Dr Laffie Kausal, replying to the debate, said that the SDP was committed to decentralization because that was the only way to achieve economic and social equality. Power should be diffused as widely as possible.

Traditional regional policy was a proven way of helping industry. But they could not look to manufacturing a new source of jobs. They had to look to the service industries.

Many such industries were around London. That was because the decision-making process was there.

They needed a new task to revitalizing the regions and that was extensive decentralization. Decisions at the highest level would be allowed in the regions and not in London.

Owen under attack for 'drift to right wing'

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Torquay

Criticism that the Social Democratic Party under Dr David Owen's leadership has appeared too right-wing and failed to emphasize its radical nature will be voiced by party members today, when the annual conference debates the future strategy for the Alliance.

Yesterday Dr Owen strongly denied that the party was divided between those who wished to see it concentrating on winning over Labour voters and those who wanted to attract disaffected Tories.

"The image of the SDP, from its creation, has been that of a classless party," he said.

But there have appeared recently to be sharp divisions between senior members of the party and activists.

Mr Ben Stoneham, SDP parliamentary candidate for Stevenage - whose area party has tabled a motion for today's debate, suggesting that the SDP should confirm its position as the main challenger to the Tories, taking over many of the traditional values of the Labour Party - said yesterday that the time had come for the party to consolidate itself on the centre-left of politics.

He denied that the motion represented an attack on Dr Owen but said that having concentrated on the tough image for two years more emphasis should be given to the tender and compassionate nature of the party.

"We need to see more of the doctor than the politician in some respects," he said.

Anger over empty houses

Good reason for vacancies, councils say

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Local authorities have challenged the Government over its recent warning that they should urgently reduce the number of their empty houses and flats.

A Department of the Environment circular issued in July said the total rent loss on English council housing in 1984-85 was £79 million.

In April last year there were said to be 112,700 empty properties, with 25,300 empty for more than one year.

But the Association of

Metropolitan Authorities (AMA) said the circular was unfair and was written simply to reinforce the Government's prejudices.

The department's circular said: "The overall figures conceal wide variations between authorities." Although the record of many was good, others had "unacceptably large proportions of their stock empty for long periods".

For two years the department had monitored the

number of empty houses and flats in the 30 authorities with the highest totals, most of them in the big cities.

However, a report prepared last year by the department concluded that the majority of empty properties owned by the 30 authorities, and almost all those vacant for more than one year, were undergoing or awaiting rehabilitation or demolition. "It seems likely that the deterioration, at least in numbers of total empties, is slowly being contained by

Councils with the most empty properties in April 1984

Authority	Long-term empty (over 1 yr)	Total empty	Total stock
Sunderland	645	1,528	46,611
Newcastle	273	1,557	47,546
N Tyneside	364	1,034	29,532
Southend	102	717	18,021
Leeds	820	2,542	64,967
Bristol	320	1,503	37,362
Cardiff	252	886	18,256
Corby	271	1,525	10,679
Southwark	1,800	3,592	82,438
Hackney	1,528	3,072	45,571
Lambeth	677	2,001	48,650
Tower Hamlets	807	1,494	19,044
Islington	807	2,274	40,872
GLC	622	1,344	41,126
Lewisham	637	2,123	42,186
Westminster	509	1,225	23,320
Newham	637	1,618	30,761
Camden	341	1,181	33,500

Authority	Long-term empty (over 1 yr)	Total empty	Total stock
Haringey	262	1,021	24,281
Waltham Forest	150	710	20,773
Hammersmith	183	777	19,152
Test Valley	220	220	7,788
Birmingham	314	2,700	101,268
Wolverhampton	298	1,734	26,902
Liverpool	3,000	6,451	86,056
Manchester	1,168	6,152	101,268
Knowlsey	546	1,267	26,302
Rochdale	458	1,250	22,236
Oldham	404	1,195	28,839
Salford	354	1,350	43,406
Total long-term empty:	18,278	Total empty:	62,805
Total stock:			1,211,843
Percentage of stock:	1.5%	4.4%	100%

Source: Department of the Environment

ULSTER

Ireland partners motion rejected

A proposal for equal partnership between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic in the administration of Northern Ireland with the long-term aim for an all-Ireland solution based on consent and reconciliation was rejected by the conference, in a debate attended by the Irish Republic's Ambassador, Mr Noel Dorr.

Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, said the proposal for an all-Ireland solution was likely to jeopardize the chance of real reform in Northern Ireland.

The conference carried a motion proposed by Mrs Williams endorsing the Alliance commission report on Northern Ireland, which proposed a Northern Ireland assembly elected by proportional representation which would itself elect an executive.

Each main area of the province's government would be covered by an assembly committee chaired by the minister responsible for that department.

It also proposed a joint security commission and joint laws on terrorism; greater accountability of the RUC to the public; a phasing out of the Ulster Defence Regiment; an immediate investigation into the use of plastic bullets; and an independent inquiry into every death or injury resulting from action by the security forces.

Union in contest of Europe

Mrs Williams said that in the long run a lasting reconciliation between the nationalist and unionist traditions, and between North and South which might be expressed within the context of European union by a confederation of Eire and the United Kingdom was hoped for.

Specifically, she said, a million Protestants must not be driven by force or by law into a united Ireland against their wishes. That principle of consent was among the most fundamental principles of democracy.

No important change in Northern Ireland was likely to come about unless the political parties in Britain could agree to at least a core of constitutional reform.

The Government should consult the opposition parties before it submits its final proposals to the Anglo-Irish summit in the autumn. Northern Ireland had become the lost cause in Cabinet reshuffles and deserved higher ministerial status than its secretaries of state had been accorded by the present Government.

Mrs Williams objected to the amendment and the way in which it was put by Mr Frank Devine, from Coventry, who had alleged a conspiracy in which Irish people with credibility in the Irish community in Britain had been excluded from the Alliance commission.

"I challenge you," he said, "to explain why you disregard the Irish vote which despises Mrs Thatcher and should not be handed to Mr Kinnoch on a plate."

"At a time when the government reshuffle has reaffirmed its commitment for Northern Ireland and the Labour Party is openly flirting with Sinn Fein the Alliance needs a credible policy on Northern Ireland."

Mr John Blane, of Birmingham, said he opposed the motion because the report did not address itself to solving the problem. "I believe," he said, "we should be talking about reunification. This problem cannot be solved by Westminster and Dublin alone. We should be involving the United States."

CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK

Make no mistake about it, the cap P in SDP stands for polite, polite at best and passionless at worst.

Blame this on what you will - that many attendees at this conference are new to politics, that those who are anything but new have discarded their old allegiances because they have grown tired of passion breeding division, blame it on the palm tree for not really being palm trees but posh members of the lily family; blame it on anything, but those banded together under the SDP banner out-rank the White Horse for their suitability to be taken anywhere.

On present showing a House of Commons full of SDP members will have the flavour of the House of Lords; the only heckle yesterday was awarded to a man who tried to out-talk the three minute red light.

He soon stepped aside. For the rest, the speeches are polished, words are not fluffed, clangers not dropped; there are no outrageous remarks, nothing is overblown or overstated; no hype and hyperbole and in return the floor responds with passionless applause.

Speakers in flat contradiction

It's not that the subject matter is devoid of importance; the economy, regional policy and Northern Ireland are central to any party's platform.

It's not that there is lack of disagreement, speakers flatly contradict each other within three minutes yesterday one speaker begged the party not to return to Sixties policies for regional aid and the next begged for the reintroduction of a pure Sixties phenomenon - Harold Wilson's Industrial Reorganisation Corporation.

It's not that the speakers are as colourless and homogenous as a batch of tap water. Far from it. When they decide to reveal personal details there are both contrasts and surprises.

In quick succession, in the economics debate, conference attentively listened to a stockbroker, who used to be a Conservative - that confession always gets a round of applause - and who savaged policies that reward those who accumulate wealth and lay it down in castles and mansions, rather than those who use wealth to create jobs. An to a knight, Sir Leslie Murray, who revealed that his parents were so poor that the family could not afford holidays and that kindly friends had been responsible for his first glimpse of Torquay.

He was followed by a young man from Gateshead who had been out of a job for 18 months and who gently sneered at Lord Gower's claim that he was unable to live on £33,000 a year.

Not taking message to the people

And then there was the racy reverend, in a shocking pink sweater, who talked of his granddaughter and of teddy bears and bluebottles and who referred to his colleagues as "seminars" in private houses for huddling to take the message rather than taking the message to the people.

He was frustrated by a lack of crusading spirit. He wanted, he said, to scream *politely*. Someone, somewhere, when drawing up a blueprint for a model SDP member, must have decreed that in order to be taken seriously one must be thoroughly restrained; suited, discreet and polite.

Linda Christmas

Today's debates

The main speaker today will be Mrs Shirley Williams, party president. Debates will include defence, disarmament, race relations, and crime and policing.

The AMA is angry that no mention of those comparisons was made in the July circular. "The fact is, as the earliest report showed, where local authorities have long-term vacancies it is for good reason," Mr Ted Cantle, housing under-secretary, said.

In Sunderland, for example, many of the long-term vacancies arose because the council had emptied properties to sell them, a policy supported by the Government, he said.

Mr Cantle said that where councils had improvement schemes, a number of homes had to be kept empty on a long-term basis while new ones were done.

South Africa in crisis

Police raid white homes to crack down on leading draft resisters

From Michael Horlby, Johannesburg

South African police yesterday raided the homes of 20 whites in the forefront of a campaign to resist conscription, and detained four under the country's stringent security laws.

Police also disclosed that another 253 people were arrested last week under the emergency regulations in force in the Johannesburg and Eastern Cape regions, bringing to 2,667 the total detained since the emergency was declared at midnight on July 20.

Of these, 1,761 have been released, leaving 906 still in jail, according to police figures. Police began by releasing daily lists of those detained, but are now doing so once a week.

Those arrested appear to be predominantly young, mainly African, grass roots activists of the United Democratic Front, the loose coalition of anti-apartheid groups which the Government holds responsible for the widespread unrest in black townships.

The closure, announced by Mr Carter Ebrahim, Minister of Education in the Coloured House of Representatives, which is responsible for Coloured schooling, is justified

Niki Lauda wants grand prix stopped

Vienna (AP) - In a rare political statement, Niki Lauda, the reigning world Formula One champion, called for cancellation of the South African Grand Prix on October 19. It would be "absolutely wrong" to stage it in the current political situation, he said.

"South Africa today has essentially more important problems to solve than having our circus show up down there for a weekend."

"I believe the Formula One gentlemen, once again, absolutely overestimated themselves by saying 'We have contracts down there and we have to go there.'"

colleges are now out of bounds at all times.

A group of teachers opposed to apartheid, condemned the closure as high-handed and autocratic and described the Government's reasons for the move as laughable. It claimed that the state had started the violence by "unleashing its

security forces on an unarmed and peaceful school protest".

The four anti-conscription campaigners detained yesterday were Mr Michael Evans, who was arrested in Cape Town, and Mrs Sue Britton, Miss Anita Kromberg and Mr Richard Steele, who were all seized in Durban. The homes of other campaigners were searched in Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg.

All are members of the End Conscription Campaign, a church-backed group which has become particularly active since the authorities began using young white conscripts to support police in quelling unrest in black townships. Military service is compulsory only for whites.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adrian Vlok, yesterday accused the organization of seeking "to break down the will of our young men and women to defend our country" and of thereby promoting the "evil goals" of the banned African National Congress.

In another development, the prison authorities have announced that special permission is being granted to Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, to visit him in prison near Cape Town tomorrow.

Lawyers for Mrs Mandela requested the visit after learning that her husband had had a neurological test at a Cape Town hospital.

Mr Mandela is 67 and has been in prison since 1962.



A Johannesburg arms dealer looks on as a customer sights down the barrel of a shotgun. Gun shop owners say they cannot keep up with orders.

Paris angry at UK plea to Reagan

Paris (Reuters) - France still hopes to win a huge US contract for a mobile battlefield communications system despite efforts by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to promote a rival British product, according to French defence sources.

Thomson-CSF of France and Plessey of Britain are competing through US partners (respectively General Telephone and Electronics and Rockwell International) for the \$4.3 billion (about £3.25 billion) contract.

Mrs Thatcher has written to President Reagan urging him to favour Britain's bid.

There was no official French comment, but a defence source said yesterday: "Unlike the British, our system is already operational and has proved its efficiency. We have no need to resort to the kind of tactics employed by Thatcher."

"We are optimistic that the Pentagon will decide in favour of the French system."

The Pentagon is expected soon to announce a decision on the contract, the biggest the US army has offered foreign bidders.

Thomson's automatic integrated transmissions network (Rita) is in service with the French and Belgian armies, and is said to be cheaper.

Diplomats in Paris said last year that the French product had impressed US military delegations.

In the absence of official comment, French anger over Mrs Thatcher's letter has surfaced in the pro-Government daily *Le Matin* headlined: "Maggie plots against Rita."

The paper said: "We knew about perfidious Albion, but even so this procedure is surprising."

Defence paper splits Bonn Opposition

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

A West German Social Democratic Party document has proposed that the United States should withdraw from Germany by the year 2000, that Germany should have a territorial army or militia instead of the present Bundeswehr and that national service should be cut from 18 months to seven or eight months.

The document has been drafted by Herr Andreas von Bulow, who for four years was an under-secretary for Defence in Herr Helmut Schmidt's Government. But so far it has become known only in the form of leaks to newspapers.

Herr Willy Wimmer, the Christian Democrat parliamentary spokesman on defence, described it as "a betrayal of the security of the Federal Republic". The Ministry of Defence issued a statement saying the cutting of national service to seven or eight months would make the Bundeswehr incapable of functioning and would lead to the "explosion" of NATO.

The Christian Democrats were only too obviously grateful to distract attention from the recent "spy scandals" and draw attention to left-wing tendencies in the Social Democratic Party at a time when it is ahead in the opinion polls. It is broadly assumed here that the electorate, however much it complains about Americans in Germany, would never vote for a leftist Social Democratic Party whose aim was to get rid of them.

So the main effect of the document has been to infuriate the Social Democratic leadership, whose main interest is in winning the February 1987 general election. The parliamentary leader, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, and the party chairman,

Herr Willy Brandt, rather ostentatiously refused to comment.

Herr Horst Ehmke, the deputy parliamentary leader, seizing on the fact that the document was only a draft, said it did not exist. This was contradicted by its author, Herr von Bulow, who said that it would be put before the commission which makes the party's defence policy.

By yesterday the Government had sensed that if it attacked the Social Democrats any more, they might stop attacking one another. So a government press spokesman rather piously commented: "We are leaving the discussion to the Social Democrats. The document does not seem to represent the whole of the party's view. If it did, we would take a position."

Apparently the document does not refer to "neutrality", but to the "nationalization" of West German defence. But they appear to amount to the same thing. The withdrawal of American forces would only take place "step by step" with that of Soviet forces from Germany.

That, on the face of it, does not make the proposals much different from the official policy of the NATO countries. But Herr von Bulow says that the Russians will only withdraw if they know the Americans will. He argues that the Americans, and NATO, should take the initiative.

The document probably reflects much rank-and-file Social Democratic opinion. The expectation here is that it will be looked on abroad, particularly in the United States, as an example of neutralist tendencies in the Federal Republic.

It costs most to live in Lagos

By Patricia Clough

The world's most expensive cities to live in are Lagos, Tokyo, New York and Abu Dhabi. People earn most in the large cities of Switzerland, Canada and the United States.

The cheapest big cities to visit are Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, Istanbul and Bangkok, while the pay is worst in Jakarta, Manila and Bombay.

These ratings, guaranteed to cause endless international arguments, have been produced by the Union Bank of Switzerland in the 1985 edition of its booklet *Prices and Earnings Around the Globe*, based on its independent survey of 49 cities.

Taking a basket of 119 goods and services which a European family would normally require, except for rent, the bank has worked out a points system using Zurich, with 100 points, as the basis for comparison.

Lagos comes top with 209 points, Tokyo second with 185 and New York third with 166. Though many would probably doubt it, London is at the cheaper end of the scale, rated 32nd with only 93 points. It is nevertheless more expensive than Paris (82 points), Brussels (89), Düsseldorf (85), Milan (85) and Amsterdam (73). Bangkok comes bottom with 57.

Wages and salary levels, calculated across a broad range of jobs, are highest in New York, with 142 on a similar points system. Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Montreal, Toronto and Geneva follow.

London comes 22nd with 57 points, narrowly ahead of Paris with 56 and Milan and Dublin with 53. The inhabitants of Lagos have to cope with its world-beating prices with below-average incomes. Its wage level is 37th with 23 points. Bombay is lowest with six.

Although hotel and restaurant prices in London are among the highest, the booklet does not include a scale - they are overtaken by a number of other cities, including Istanbul, Chicago, Jeddah and São Paulo.

Prices in 10 major cities

Wages and Salaries

Hotel Prices

Restaurant Prices

Prices in 10 major cities

Wages and Salaries

Hotel Prices

Restaurant Prices

Prices in 10 major cities

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Prices in 10 major cities

Wages and Salaries

Hotel Prices

Restaurant Prices

Thatcher to visit Cairo and Amman

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has accepted invitations to visit Egypt and Jordan later this month, a Downing Street spokesman confirmed last night.

Accompanied by her husband Denis, she will tour Egypt from September 16 to 18 during which she will have talks with President Mubarak. It will be her first trip to Egypt since 1975, shortly before she became leader of the Conservative Party.

Mrs Thatcher will then travel to Jordan, which she has not visited before. The promotion of British trade as well as discussion of Middle East issues will be on her agenda.

Oil fraud puts 123 on trial

Turin (Reuters) - A Turin magistrate committed 123 people for trial in a long-running oil tax evasion scandal, said to be the largest fraud committed against the Italian state.

Between 1973 and 1979, three northern Italian oil refineries swindled the Government out of 300 billion lire (£112 million), according to the indictment. They imported tax-free fuel oil intended for industrial use, converted it into taxable diesel fuel for motor vehicles and marketed it at vast profit.

Phil's choice

Berlin (AP) - The Berlin Philharmonic voted overwhelmingly to approve the appointment of Hans Georg Scharer of Frankfurt as the orchestra's new director, the city's culture office announced.

His selection was backed by Herbert von Karajan, who was appointed "conductor for life" in 1955.

Riots round-up

Santiago (AFP) - More than 320 opponents of Chile's military regime are detained as a result of the rioting here last week in which 10 people were shot dead. They include 64 political leaders, trade unionists, welfare workers and human rights militants arrested at dawn on Saturday.

Hijacker jailed

Istanbul (Reuters) - Yusuf Örer, aged 21, who used a fire extinguisher in an attempt to hijack a Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 flying from Frankfurt was jailed for eight years and four months. He said he was depressed at being deported from West Germany.

Allround service

Berlin (Reuters) - Gabriella Dietrich, 30-year-old waitress, jailed here for six months for acting as courier for the East German secret service, said she did it to get out of an East German prison. She was serving a sentence there for helping people escape to the West.

Gadafi guard

Abu Dhabi (Reuters) - Libya is to recruit "revolutionary guards" from around the world to accompany Colonel Gadafi on his forthcoming trip to the United Nations to attend ceremonies marking its fortieth anniversary, a Libyan official said.

Singer flogged

Tehran (Reuters) - A well-known Iranian singer, Nemat Akbari, was publicly flogged together with some of his audience for gambling and drinking at a party, the *Islamic Republic* newspaper reported. He was also exiled for a year.

Church investments challenged

By Richards Evans, Lobby Reporter

Church of England investments in South Africa are doing nothing to hasten the dismantling of apartheid, a Labour MP who is a member of the General Synod said yesterday.

Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead, has written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, calling for urgent action after conducting a survey of the 44 companies in each of which the Church Commissioners invest more than £1 million and which have substantial investments in South Africa. Total C of E investment amounts to more than £50 million.

His inquiry, which centred on an analysis of the 1983-1984 company returns to the EEC Code of Conduct for firms with South African interests, also reveals that two companies in which the church invests - Trusthouse Forte and Sun Alliance - have "consistently refused" to respond to the code.

After comparing the record of the 44 companies for 1982-1983

and 1983-1984 Mr Field says he found "little evidence of any pressure from the Church Commissioners to improve performance or the quality of information".

He cites APV Holdings which admitted to having four employees below the minimum recommended wage level in 1982-1983 and to 32 the next year.

The main findings from the survey of the 44 companies by Mr Field are:

● 18 firms failed to give direct answers to part or all of the EEC Code's questions on collective bargaining and the freedom to join a trade union - including General Accident, Midland Bank and Shell;

● 17 companies failed to pay wages to black South African employees above the minimum recommended level - including Necros, Scapa and Tarmac;

● Three firms failed to commit themselves in principle to equal pay and job opportunities or to state what progress had

been made in achieving these aims - APV, Cadbury Schweppes and Bowthorpe;

● 29 companies failed to provide details which would show whether training schemes encouraged the advancement of black employees;

● Three firms failed to publish company policy on recruitment of white employees from outside South Africa - BPB, General Electric and Legal and General.

In his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr Field urges him to ask the Church Commissioners to approach the "offending" companies and persuade them to publish relevant information omitted from their response to the EEC Code.

Mr Field said yesterday: "The defence for investing in companies operating in South Africa is that these companies should make the running in a policy which disengages from apartheid. Crucial to such a move is the implementation of the EEC Code."

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Preacher's code rules US trade

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

For 10 years a code known as the Sullivan Principles has been the most important influence on American industry's dealings with South Africa. No US business operating in South Africa dares to ignore it, even if it refused to sign it.

The code was drawn up by the Rev Leon Sullivan, a black Baptist preacher who dragged himself out of a slum in Charleston, West Virginia, with a sporting scholarship. He recalls a white shop-owner saying: "Boy, get up. You can't sit there: you're black." He now works in the ghettos of Philadelphia.

About 150 of the 350 US companies in South Africa have signed the Sullivan Principles and the others generally adhere to them. The code has no formal status, and there are no penalties for ignoring it other than political opprobrium.

Mr Sullivan, a veteran of civil rights campaigns, drew it up after a humiliating search by security officials during an overnight stay in Johannesburg in 1975. The code is revised occasionally to take account of new political developments.

American firms feel under growing pressure to demonstrate adherence to the Sullivan Principles; there has been a sharp increase in the number of signatories. A recent revision obliges companies to press for broad changes in South Africa society, including the repeal of all laws requiring racial separation.

While President Reagan's measures are largely symbolic, the Sullivan Principles stand as a tangible and forceful influence on US corporate behaviour in South Africa.

Even so, some corporations say that they are an unwarranted interference in their private business affairs. Those which have refused to sign say they abide by their own codes.

Under the provisions of the code, companies may not discriminate by race, must train blacks for supervisory positions and must take steps to improve health and living standards of black employees. Mr Sullivan gets many letters telling him to mind his own business.

Urban blacks prepared to suffer sanctions

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

More than 70 per cent of South African blacks living in urban areas favour the imposition by the outside world of some form of economic sanctions, although only 24 per cent would like to see foreign companies withdraw completely.

This is one of the main findings of a survey of black opinion by the Institute for Black Research, an academic body founded in the early 1970s. It was based on interviews with 800 blacks in the 10 main metropolitan areas.

The results were released as South Africa awaited the announcement by President Reagan of limited American economic sanctions.

The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, said "American congressmen should consider their moral culpability for the poverty, misery, hunger and even death which (sanctions) could inflict on numerous innocent African people".

American sanctions, he said, would "fuel the pro-sanctions lobbies" in other Western countries and could "kill the goose that lays the golden egg" for millions of blacks in southern Africa who depended on the health of the South African economy.

The survey results conflict with an earlier study by the University of Natal, which found that three-quarters of urban blacks were against

disinvestment. All those interviewed in that survey, however, worked in factories which would be affected by a withdrawal of foreign funds.

The biggest percentage in the latest survey - 49 per cent - favoured conditional investment, the conditions being that foreign firms should exert pressure on the Government to end apartheid and recognize trade unions chosen by the workers.

A majority of those interviewed thought that the loss of some black jobs was a worthwhile sacrifice to pay for putting pressure on the Government through economic sanctions, and 25 per cent were prepared to accept the loss of "many" black jobs.

The survey also indicates that fully 80 per cent of urban blacks are not prepared to compromise on the demand for majority rule, and also confirms Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, as the black politician with the largest following.

The survey finds that 36 per cent of urban blacks think the armed struggle is justified and 28 per cent support attacks on other blacks who work for the Government. But an overwhelming 90 per cent would still prefer "genuine negotiations between the Government and the true leaders of the people", if that were possible.

Leading article, page 13

Swiss cool to de Kock

From A Correspondent, Geneva

Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of South Africa's Reserve Bank, held informal meetings with Swiss bankers in Zurich yesterday to try to gain more time for repayment of short-term debts.

He met senior officials of the Union Bank of Switzerland and Credit Suisse, two of the Swiss "big three" commercial banks, but received no immediate assurance that the banks are prepared to grant special conditions after South Africa's decision to freeze foreign loan repayments for four months.

Dr de Kock's tour of world financial centres, which has taken him to Britain, the United

States and West Germany in two weeks, is expected to end with discussions today with central bankers from Western countries gathered in Basel for their regular monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements headquarters.

Switzerland is ranked behind Britain as South Africa's second most important source of foreign credit granted since 1982. Swiss central bank figures put outstanding Swiss loans at \$3.68 billion (about £2.78 billion) at the end of 1984, compared with an estimated world total of \$30 billion, including \$12 billion to short-term credits.

Teenage hit squads kill 11 in Naples

Naples (AFP) - Teenage gunmen last week carried out 11 murders in three days in a new wave of violence among members of the Camorra, the local version of the Mafia, police said.

It brings the total of Camorra gang killings this year to more than 100. There is a desperate fight for control of the cocaine and heroin racket, worth the equipment of nearly £1 billion.

Police said the new killers had barely left school and were aged only 16 or 17. "In the old days they settled things with a fistfight; now they use a sub-machine gun," a police officer said. At this rate the 1982 record of 262 murders will be soon be beaten.

The teenage hit-men operate fearlessly in daylight.

Luigi Beatrice was a typical victim. He was opening his bar when a gunman fired four shots into his chest and a *coup de grace* into his head.

Corrado Iacolare, one of the last lieutenants of gang boss Raffaele Cutolo, who is still out of prison, had a miraculous escape on Friday. Ten gunmen sprayed his car with 200 bullets in a minute, but he escaped injury.

Meanwhile, the trial of 252 alleged members of Cutolo's "New Camorra" was expected to end this week. Arrests have crippled the gang to the advantage of its main rival, "The New Family".



Baba Joginder Singh, leader of the United Akali Dal, the extremist wing of the Sikh political party, holding a sword at a protest rally in the Golden Temple of Amritsar against the forthcoming Punjab elections.

Bargemen burn trains and blockade more canals

From Diana Geddes, Paris

French bargemen stepped up

THE DEAL THAT DOES 116 MPH. WITH CENTRAL LOCKING, ELECTRIC MIRRORS, SUNROOF, FOUR SPEAKER STEREO, A HUGE BOOT...



WHERE BETTER TO AGREE A BARGAIN WITH YOUR DEALER THAN
IN THE COMFORT OF A FORD ORION 1.6i GHIA WHERE EVEN
THE REAR SEATS HAVE ADJUSTABLE HEAD RESTRAINTS AND
THERE'S PLENTY OF ROOM FOR MANOEUVRE. DO IT NOW
AND THE BARGAIN COULD BE EVEN BETTER THAN YOU EXPECT.

If you're looking for a classic saloon that oozes style, has a specification bang up to the minute, is superbly engineered and puts a premium on comfort, here it is.

The Orion 1.6i Ghia is a truly great car.

For example, the list of standard equipment includes such refinements as a driver's seat with adjustable lumbar support, electrically operated driver and passenger door mirrors and even adjustable head restraints for rear seat passengers.

This is a powerful saloon as well. The 1.6i Ghia can reach 116 mph and sweeps from 0-60 mph in just 8.6 secs†

But though sporting in character, the Orion Ghia cocoons you in quietness and comfort. Every response it makes to the controls is immediate and assured.

And its appearance, while suitably businesslike, is nicely understated. You are in the most civilised of surroundings.

Happily, the combination of front wheel drive, CVH engine, brilliant engineering and sheer driving enjoyment are assets common to the whole Orion range – as is a boot so big Motor magazine described it as 'cavernous'.

Just look at the choice you have. There's an Orion 1.3L, 1.6L, 1.3GL, 1.6GL, 1.6 Ghia and 1.6 Ghia with fuel injection. Plus 1.6 diesel L and 1.6 diesel GL models for the economy minded*.

Why not sit back and enjoy the comfort of an Orion while your Ford dealer gives you the full story of its achievements? He'll not only convince you that it's a great car. He'll be able to give you a great deal into the bargain.

*Government fuel economy figures, Orion 1.6 diesel – mpg (litres/100 km). Constant 56 mph (90 km/h) 72.4 (3.9).
Constant 75 mph (120 km/h) 52.3 (5.4). Urban driving cycle 51.4 (5.5). †Ford computed figures.

WE'RE EASY TO DEAL WITH.



Sightseers outnumber the troops after Thai coup attempt crumbles

From Paul Routledge, Bangkok

The traditionally placid Thai people woke up yesterday to hear a retired Supreme Military Commander telling them that a revolution had taken place and those who resist will meet with severe punishment.

But they went out as normal to battle through the traffic jams for which Bangkok is justly famed, and by mid-afternoon their business-as-usual indifference to the antics of the military had proved to be justified.

By then, the 20 tanks of the Fourth Tank Battalion and the Fourth Regiment drawn up in the Royal Plaza, which had been secretly deployed in the abortive coup, were swarming with sightseers who outnumbered loyalist troops. The fresh fruit and cold drink sellers were doing a roaring trade.

It might have been very different if the rebels had mobilized greater support for their revolt against the Government's handling of Thailand's economic problems. There is genuine discontent, particularly among small businessmen and farmers, about the 15 per cent devaluation of the baht last year, the falling growth rate and poor prices for the nation's staple commodities of rice, sugar, tapioca and rubber.

The plotters chose their time, waiting until the Prime Minister, his Foreign Minister and the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces were all out of the country. They brought soldiers in the capital in civilian clothes in the backs of vans, before commandeering US-made M48 tanks from barracks outside the capital.

The first the people of Bangkok knew of the coup attempt was when Radio Thailand began broadcasting a stream of pronouncements from General Sern Na Kora, aged 65, a former Supreme Commander who retired five years ago but still served as an adviser to the Supreme Command, because "it was better than staying at home".

He certainly could not do that yesterday. At 5 am several army officers went to his home in Bangkok and the first his wife heard was at 7 am, when he broadcast on Radio Thailand, saying that a revolutionary party had seized power an hour earlier.

In that same broadcast, he announced that the radio of the First Infantry Division, a tough unit known to be loyal to the government, had been crushed. But its defenders had in fact beaten off the rebels, and in the battle two western television journalists died, caught in the crossfire. One tank shell hit a bus, injuring many more.

From that point, the "half-hearted" September 9 coup deteriorated into a war of the airwaves from which the loyalist forces emerged easy victors. Although the dissidents had captured the main transmitter of Radio Thailand, several other stations controlled by loyal units and the Army television channel captured the high ground of credibility in the propaganda battle.

Several hours before the coup simply melted away. It was clear from the radio bulletins that the loyal troops had gained the upper hand. All that remained of the dissidents' economic demands was a special edition of the *Nation*, the English-language newspaper, and that was already a collector's item by the time night fell.

One officer, a sub-lieutenant who (perhaps wisely) did not want to be named, volunteered that they did it on orders, but they did it because they believed that the Government was not doing enough to get the country out of its economic problems. They also disliked the "selfishness" of the senior officers.

The failure of the Government of General Prem Tinsulanonda has led the Revolutionary Party to stage the coup. We will improve the national economic structure with an emphasis on self-dependence," a radio announcement said. Those economic problems, which have cut Thailand's growth rate to 4.5 per cent from a 20-year average of 7 per cent, are still with the politicians as they return to the centre of the stage today.

Suffering as usual in second war of camps

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

It was the same tale yesterday. The ceasefire around the Palestinian camps failed, the casualty figures remained necessarily incomplete and the foreign press were very definitely excluded from witnessing the battle.

At least 53 people - most of them civilians - have been killed and 250 wounded in the fighting between the Shia Muslim Amal militia and the PLO guerrillas in Bourj el-Barajneh and, as usual, there are said to be many critically injured Palestinians still trapped inside.

American-made tanks of the Lebanese Army's Sixth Brigade could be seen firing shells into the camp in the early hours of yesterday morning, shortly before Mr Nabih Berri, the Amal leader - who just happens to be the Lebanese Minister of Justice - personally called a truce after six days of combat. There were no further reports of massacres by Shia gunmen, although their attitude towards the press around the camp suggested that the war of the camps last June was being repeated.

Then, too, Amal claimed it was on the point of victory - and just as ceasefires were called and duty collapsed last June, so the first collapsed around Bourj el-Barajneh this weekend. Amal gunmen tried then, to keep journalists from the battle lines - and yesterday one of Amal's spokesmen was explaining to correspondents that "we don't want you to cover the war". This was not an encouraging sign.

Palestinians inside the camp were still able yesterday to telephone to the rest of west Beirut. One of them claimed that more than 60 Palestinian civilians and PLO guerrillas were badly wounded but trapped in the camp without medical attention. A pall of brown smoke hung over the area throughout the day.

It is to Amal's advantage that a second truce - between its militiamen and the Druze in west Beirut - is still holding. Yet the need for some serious security measures in that part of the city remains as pressing as ever. Despite further appeals from Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, for the intervention of Syrian



A scantily-clad Muslim holding a gun runs for cover during fighting on the Green Line in Beirut.

troops. President Assad is still reluctant to contemplate sending his soldiers back into the chaos of Beirut.

At the international airport south of the city, Shia Muslim militiamen have again been given access to the terminal, albeit without their weapons - one Amal member involved in the TWA hijack could be seen using a security pass to enter the airport last week - but President Assad has been involved in more complex affairs.

He has been holding talks with senior members of the Hezbollah "Party of God" which is believed to be holding seven Americans and four Frenchmen hostage in Lebanon.

The release today of the last of the Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners taken from Lebanon and held without trial by the Israelis is expected to result in the freeing of at least two of the Frenchmen. For the Americans, however, there is less hope of any early release.

Tribunal delays decision on Murdoch TV links

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Sydney - The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal deferred a decision yesterday on whether Mr Rupert Murdoch can keep his local television interests.

Mr Stephen Wilson, acting secretary of the tribunal, said it had considered the restructuring of Mr Murdoch's television holdings but decided that rather than give approval at this stage it wanted to receive and consider written submissions from the licensees of his two television stations, in Sydney and Melbourne.

By adopting American citizenship to buy the giant Metromedia group of television stations in the United States.

Mr Murdoch, also owner of *The Times*, has relinquished his Australian citizenship and cannot, under the Broadcasting Act, exercise ownership and control of the stations.

The restructuring, however, which passes control to a new holding company called Network 10 Holdings Ltd, could at least mean that Mr Murdoch's News Corporation continues to receive profits from the stations. Four public directors were named last week to exercise independent control.

Mr Wilson said the tribunal still wanted further information from the licensees, subsidiaries in Melbourne and Sydney of Network 10 Holdings.

Blaze kills 14 firemen in Portugal

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Fourteen volunteer firemen have been killed fighting a forest fire in the Frazzais mountains in northern Portugal.

Their charred bodies were found yesterday morning by a search party of firemen and National Republican Guards, who had been alerted by the only man to escape when they were encircled by the fire.

The chief fire officer in Armamar, the town from which the volunteers came, collapsed and had to be taken to hospital when told of the disaster. The victims included three men from one family and two from another.

Portugal is plagued by forest fires every summer, but this has been worse than most. The forestry department said 111,000 acres of forest and 93,000 acres of scrub had been destroyed by the end of August, double the area for the same period last year.

Two women were badly burnt on Sunday near Vila Verde, and volunteer fire brigades are fighting to save several villages.

A fireman in the northern town of Guarda recently said his brigade had answered 94 calls in August and had spent 411 hours fighting fires - four times as many as in 1983. In some cases firemen have had to appeal to the Army for help. Modern fire-fighting equipment and planes are in short supply.

The forestry department blames high temperatures and lack of rain this summer, as well as negligence, for the increase in fires.

ETA blast injures 18 in Madrid

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Basque extremists set off a car bomb in their second attack in six weeks in Madrid, injuring 18 people, including an American businessman.

The explosion occurred early yesterday as a bus carrying Civil Guard policemen rounded a corner in Argentina Square. A Peugeot 505 blew up, smashing the bus against a wall and a tree, shattering windows throughout the area and wrecking parked cars. All the policemen in the bus were injured, as was Mr Eugene Brown, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who was staying at an hotel nearby, and was out jogging.

The blast was followed by a shoot-out between the occupants of a stolen taxi, which drove off at high speed, and wounded policemen from the bombed bus.

Last night Mr Brown was in a serious condition after surgery. Five policemen were also on the serious list.

The Basque separatist ETA claimed responsibility. Police suspect the "Spain squad", which was also believed to be involved in an attack in Madrid in July, when a top defence official was shot dead on the way to his office.

Police would not confirm a report that a young man was taken into custody after yesterday's bombing.

About 6 am yesterday a young couple hired a taxi to another part of the city and told the driver to take them to a certain destination, where they said they were to pick up a friend. When they arrived, a young man with a pistol ordered the taxi driver to climb into the boot.

It was the same taxi which was seen leaving the scene of the blast in a hail of gunfire. It was found abandoned soon after the explosion, about a mile away, with the driver apparently unharmed but badly shaken - locked in the boot.

Sri Lanka denies massacre

Colombo (Reuters) - Sri Lanka yesterday denied a charge by Tamil separatist guerrillas that 34 Tamils have been burnt alive by members of the majority Sinhalese community.

A spokesman for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam said in Madras that a group of Sinhalese hijacked a bus on the Colombo-Jaffna road last week and set the vehicle ablaze, killing the 34 passengers.

The ministry of national security said yesterday that a Jaffna-bound bus was stopped on Friday by an unidentified group near northern Madhavachchi. Some passengers were robbed, but a security patrol escorted the bus and passengers to the Vavuniya district.



Mr Richard Nixon, the former US President, meeting the people on a private visit to the archaeological site of the 2,200-year-old grave of Emperor Qin Shihuang, which is guarded by several thousand terracotta soldiers and horses near Xian, northern China.

Zia seeks immunity from the law

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

The Pakistan Government has introduced a constitutional amendment Bill in the National Assembly, which seeks to incorporate into the 1973 constitution all martial law regulations and orders issued since July 1977 by General Zia ul-Haq, the chief martial law administrator. Among these are General Zia's election earlier this year as President in a referendum which was rejected by the Opposition.

The Martial Law Indemnity Bill has taken precedence over the Political Parties Bill, which was expected to revive political activity and the formation of parties after a six-year ban on all such activity.

The Political Parties Bill apparently is to be introduced after the Government has ensured constitutional and legal indemnity for all the martial law regime's actions and orders and thus protected itself against possible future legal action.

Mr Iqbal Ahmad Khan, the Law Minister, said the Political Parties Bill would be introduced by the Government during the current session of the Assembly. He said that the Indemnity Bill was the first step towards fulfilling the Government's intention of withdrawing martial law by January next year.

Air Marshal Nur Khan, a former Air Force chief and member of the National Assembly, described the Indemnity Bill as a blatant cover for all the misgovernment of the martial law after the nominal withdrawal of military rule.

In view of the Government's claim that it enjoys the support of 160 members of the 237 in the Assembly, there is little doubt that the Indemnity Bill will easily be passed.

Rockets may limit Atlit release

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

A further batch of detainees from Lebanon will be released today, the Israeli Army confirmed yesterday, while refusing to say how many of the approximately 150 Lebanese and Palestinian detainees still being held at Atlit detention camp south of Haifa were to be freed.

There was speculation yesterday after remarks attributed to the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who is visiting Japan, that it could be 150, bringing to a close another chapter in Israel's disengagement from Lebanon.

The firing of two Katyusha rockets, which landed harmlessly on a base manned by the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" near Aitshiya in southern Lebanon early yesterday could, however, have induced Israel to delay release of at least some of the detainees.

Its declared policy is that releases are related directly to the security situation on the ground in southern Lebanon.

The last group, 113 detainees, was freed on August 29, leaving some 150 of the 1,200 detainees originally transferred from Lebanon to Atlit in April during Israel's staged withdrawal. They became something of a *caveat* in June, when their release was demanded by the Lebanese Shia hijackers of the TWA airline.

The Knesset meanwhile approved yesterday a reading of a draft Bill banning direct contact between Israelis and "members of a terrorist organization".

The Bill, sponsored by Likud and reluctantly endorsed by

Labour under the terms of its coalition agreement with Likud, is intended specifically to prevent deliberate contact by Israeli political "doves" with PLO representatives.

Several Labour Knesset members, including the Health Minister and former chief of staff, Mr Mordechai Gur, have openly expressed their opposition. Mr Gur this week questioned the wisdom of blocking unconventional paths of diplomacy.

Yesterday, however, only one Knesset Labour member broke party discipline and voted against the Bill. He was Mr Abdel-Wahhab Darousha, an Israeli Arab who created a furor when he tried vainly to fly to Jordan to address the February meeting of the Palestine National Council.

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PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Taiwan Pai Ya-tsan

By Caroline Moorehead

An opposition politician, Pai Ya-tsan, is serving a life sentence in a military prison on Green Island off the east coast of Taiwan, for "attempting to stir seditious feelings". He has been in detention for almost 10 years.

A former law graduate, Mr Pai entered politics in 1969 when he acted as assistant to an opposition candidate in a parliamentary election. In 1971 he was apparently held for four months on political charges.

In the autumn of 1975 Pai Ya-tsan announced that he would be standing for the Legislative Council in the forthcoming December elections. His campaign statement took the form of 29 questions addressed to the present President Chiang Ching-kuo, then Prime Minister, and carried a request that they should be answered publicly.

These questions covered issues of foreign policy and suggested that the Government should open diplomatic relations with Russia and consider trading with the People's Republic of China - both of them contrary to government policy. Mr Pai also criticized corruption and nepotism in government circles and called for the abolition of martial law and the release of political prisoners.

Reports reached observers that this trial in November 1975 was held *in camera* and that he may well have been tortured.

Since his detention on Green Island Mr Pai is known to have staged several hunger strikes in protest at his condition and to call for the freeing of political detainees.

Canberra Liberal team confirms swing to right

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

The sharp swing to the right anticipated after last week's leadership shake-up in the Australian Opposition was confirmed yesterday when Mr John Howard, the new Liberal leader, announced his Shadow Cabinet.

The front-bench line-up also reflects a shift in the traditional power base of the Liberal Party, established by Robert Menzies in the economic heartland of Victoria, to the brasher environment of New South Wales.

Ten of the front bench spokesmen are from New South Wales, six from Victoria, four from eastern Australia, four from Queensland, two from Tasmania and one is Tasmanian.

Mr Jim Carlton, a leading "dry", who has been in the wilderness for the past two years, is given the formidable task of opposing Mr Paul Keating, the federal Treasurer, on economic matters.

Mr Andrew Peacock, replaced as leader by Mr Howard last week, goes back to foreign affairs.

The new shadow ministers are Mr Carlton, Mr John Spender, Mr Alan Cadman, Mr Peter White, Mr Michael Hodsman, Mr Roger Shipton, Mr Tom McVeigh, Mr Paul Everingham and Senator Peter Racz.

The new Shadow Cabinet is headed by the Opposition Leader, Mr Howard; House Leader, Mr Spender; Deputy Opposition Leader, Mr Carlton; Treasurer, Mr Peacock; Foreign Affairs, Mr Howard; Defence, Mr Spender; Industry, Mr Carlton; Education, Mr Spender; Health, Mr Carlton; Social Services, Mr Spender; Environment, Mr Carlton; Agriculture, Mr Spender; Communications, Mr Carlton; Science, Mr Spender; Arts, Mr Carlton; and Veterans Affairs, Mr Spender.

Shamir's dilemma Ideological divisions endanger power rotation agreement

In the second of two articles, David Bernstein reports from Jerusalem on the prospects for the survival of the coalition Government.

Few political analysts in Israel, and even fewer politicians, are convinced that the Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, will hand over the premiership to his Likud rival, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, when the time comes to do so in October next year under the terms of their rotation agreement.

Mr Peres is currently riding what is for him an unprecedented wave of popularity. More than 47 per cent of those asked in a recent poll said he was the man best suited to be Prime Minister - with his nearest rivals, including Mr Shamir, polling less than 8 per cent.

The temptation to take advantage of this situation and renege on the rotation agreement must thus be very great and is likely to become greater if, by restoring the economy to health, he can augment the public credit he has gained in getting the Army out of Lebanon.

The problem for Mr Peres is that he cannot be seen to be deliberately squinting out of the agreement for his own personal advantage. That could be politically disastrous, given his past reputation, promoted by his Likud rivals, for somewhat Nixon-like political deviousness and lack of candour - a reputation he has managed to a very large extent to live down during the past year.

Mr Peres may, however, never have to come to grips with the problem.

The fragile coalition has been increasingly shaken in recent weeks by acrimonious exchanges between Labour and Likud ministers over the fundamental political issues dividing the two parties which had previously been kept on the back-burner.

The first of these has been Taba, the tiny parcel of territory in Sinai claimed by both Egypt and Israel, which has acquired both an international and a domestic political significance out of all proportion to its intrinsic importance.

Mr Peres is anxious to settle the issue to improve relations with Egypt and win Cairo's support for Labour's strategy of negotiating a territorial compromise on the West Bank with King Hussein of Jordan. Mr Shamir, for his part, would prefer to resist Egypt's demand on Taba, are emptying any move towards a territorial compromise in the area which

the Likud calls Judea and Samaria.

A confrontation between the two over Taba is now almost inevitable, but whether this will bring down the Government is a moot point. Mr Shamir has a vested interest in keeping the Government afloat until it is time for him to take over as Prime Minister, and he has already indicated that he will not be trapped into what might, for him, be political suicide over an issue of questionable importance.

A potentially more damaging confrontation could emerge over the question of Jewish settlement in the West Bank. This has not been an issue for much of the past year, since Mr Shamir has been able to cite

cuts in public spending as part of the Government's economic recovery programme - rather than any ideological capitulation to Mr Peres - as the reason for the virtual freeze on settlement.

But the deterioration in the West Bank security situation has brought the issue to the fore.

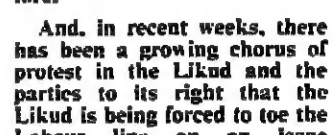
And, in recent weeks, there has been a growing chorus of protest in the Likud and the parties to its right that the Likud is being forced to toe the Labour line on an issue absolutely central to its right-wing ideology. This came to a head last month, after the attempt by Jews to settle in the heart of Arab Hebron was prevented by the five Labour Alignment members of the 10-man inner Cabinet.

Just as Labour members have been calling for an end to the partnership if the Likud continues to place obstacles in the way of peace through its refusal to give way to Egypt over Taba, so more and more Likud members have begun to question the point of continuing the partnership given Labour's position on settlement.

There is a very broad consensus among political observers here that the centrifugal forces now beginning to work on Israel's Government of National Unity will increase in coming months, making it increasingly questionable whether it can remain intact long enough for Mr Shamir to take over next year.

Concluded

ISRAEL'S UNEASY COALITION Part 2



Rope trick leads to jail for life

Peking (AP) - A factory worker who with other nearly killed an elementary school teacher by throwing a lasso round her neck from a speeding lorry has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The China Daily reported yesterday that Teng Yulin, son of a former magistrate in southwest China's Guizhou Province, was sentenced on Saturday at a trial attended by 1,000 people. Two co-workers who joined in the attack here also convicted and received terms of two years and five years.

The accused were first sentenced to two weeks in a detention centre because their fathers are influential local figures, reports said. But the case came to the attention of Guizhou's new Communist Party secretary Mr Hu Jintao, who ordered a new investigation.

The trial was shown on Chinese television news on Sunday night. The case has received prominent attention because it coincided with celebrations of China's first national teachers' day.

Reports said the trio threw a rope round the neck of the teacher Miss Yuan Guifen, as she escorted pupils off a busy highway.

The lorry dragged her for nearly 55 yards yards causing serious physical and mental problems. She is on intravenous feeding in hospital.

Rights task force threatened

From Keith Dalton, Manila

After 11 years of monitoring human rights violations and the plight of political prisoners in the Philippines, members of Task Force Detainees fear that they might be the next victims of a military crackdown.

For the first time since it was formed, two of its members have been murdered and another is missing. Three are also in hiding after learning that presidential warrants for their arrest and indefinite detention on subversion charges are being prepared against them.

"In its 11 years of existence, TFD has been faced with arrest and detention, raids, surveillance, phone taps, black propaganda and smear campaigns. But never has it been as badly hit as now," the organization said in a protest letter sent to President Marcos, his Defence Minister and acting chief of the armed forces.

Supported by the Roman Catholic Church, the group works out of a small room crammed with bulging files and protest posters on the grounds of a suburban convent.

Its founder, a Franciscan nun, Sister Mariami Dimaranan, was herself detained for several months in a military cell on the imposition of martial law in 1972.

Church needs a leader and new role

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The Episcopal Church of America, the equivalent of the Anglican Church in Britain, votes today for a new leader. It also seeks, at its triennial convention, to reassess its relevance in the face of declining membership and to continue to mend its internal dissensions.

In the past 20 years, the Episcopalians have been torn by controversies and have seen their membership fall by 25 per cent to 2.8 million in 7,379 congregations.

In their new presiding bishop, roughly equivalent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the church will be looking for a man to continue the work of Bishop John Allin whose mission was the reconciliation of interests in the church shaken by internal quarrels.

Bishop Allin succeeded the activist Bishop John Hines who, in the civil rights unrest of the 1960s, was shocked by the condition of blacks and channelled church money to help black and Hispanic groups, some of them violent. Conservative Episcopalians were furious and many stopped supporting the church.

But even in Bishop Allin's time, when he sought to reduce the temperature, the church took two controversial steps, the ordination of women, which Bishop Allin opposed, and prayer book revision, which some churches refuse to accept.

There are now nearly 600 women priests, and 12,000 male clergy. After the ordination of women, some clergy and congregations broke with the church and became Roman Catholics. Many bishops will not ordain women on grounds of conscience.

The Episcopal Church has traditionally been the establishment church, rooted in business and the corporate world and considered a solid, traditional, conservative and influential body. That was why the events of the 1960s and 1970s, and the arguments and changes of direction in the church, were so unsettling.

Many people began to find more definite and satisfying answers in fundamentalism, which has been growing steadily.

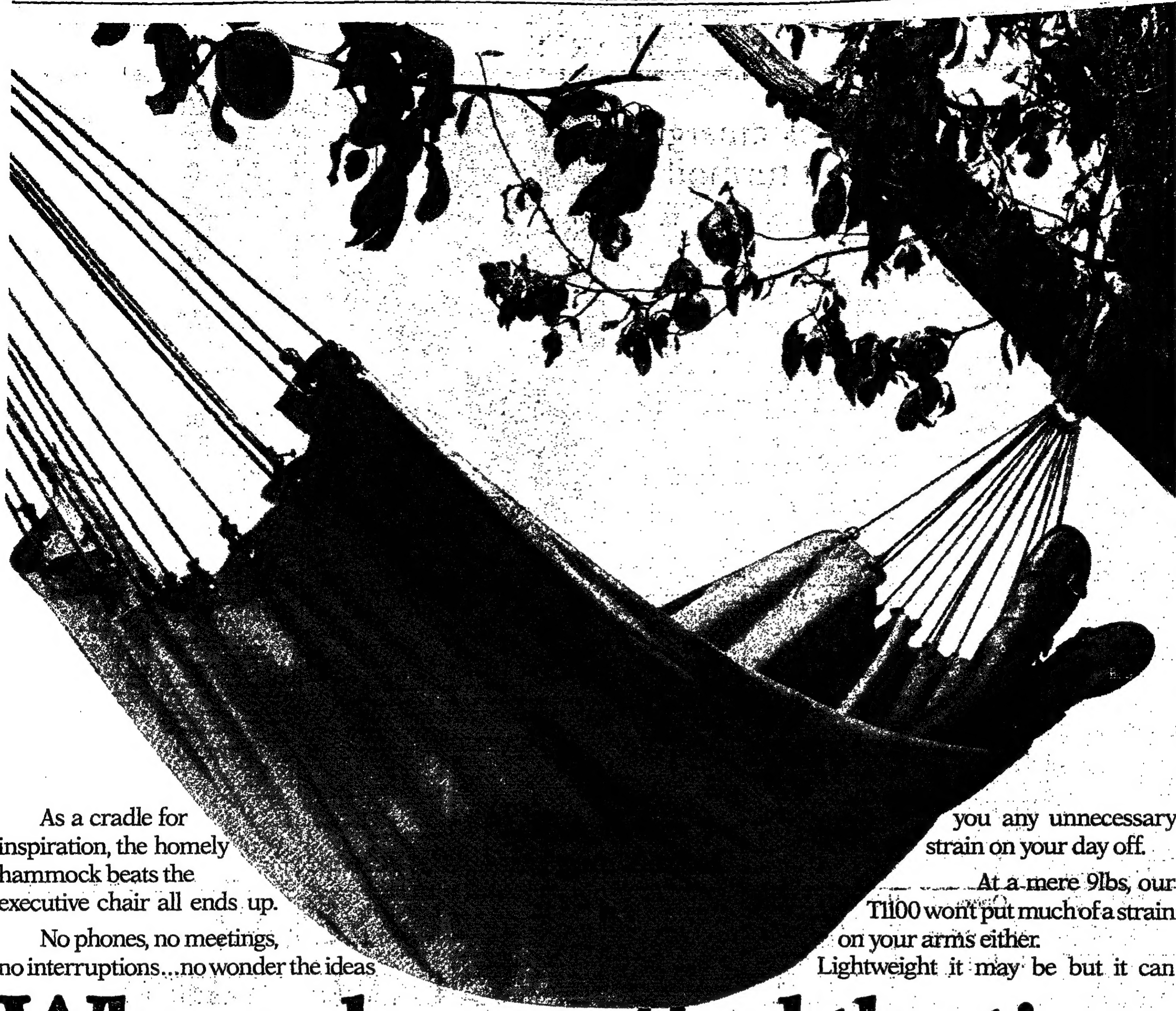
Many are satisfied that the storms are behind them and that the Church is in good order. Certainly its present convention, in California, is not the scene of bitter argument.

But others feel that the church still needs to establish a direction.

Four bishops have been nominated in the leadership election. One of them, Bishop John Walker, is the first black Bishop of Washington. The others are Bishop Furman Stough, of Alabama, Bishop William Frey of Colorado, and Bishop Edmond Browning, of Hawaii.

ANAHEIM - The Anglican Church has outgrown its English roots to the point that black Anglicans now outnumber whites worldwide, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, told 10,000 Episcopalians (Reuters reports).

"We are no longer a church of the white middle classes allied only to the prosperous Western world" he said.



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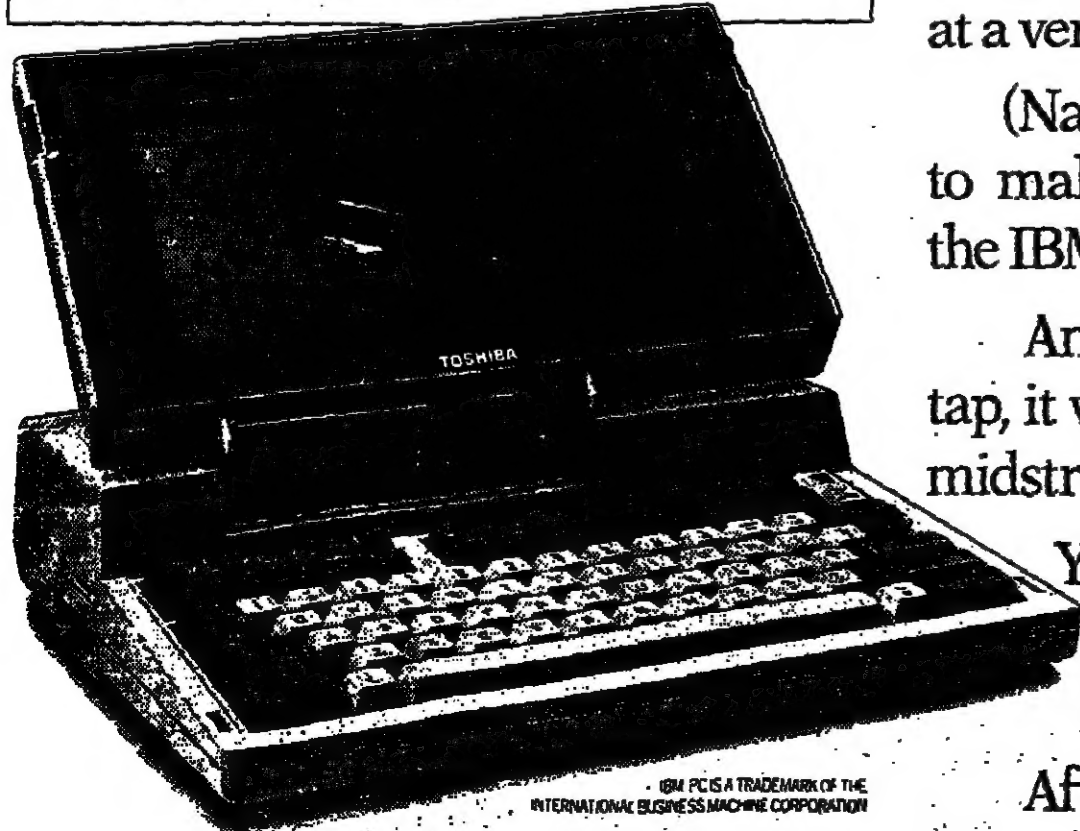
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THE ARTS

Television
Robust

The Triumph of the West (BBC 2), yet another segment of "television history" began in what is now a predictable manner as a distinguished presenter (on this occasion, John Roberts) appeared in front of a suitable building or landscape for ten or twelve seconds before moving on: at one moment he was in Rome and at the next in Thailand; despite the quizzical expressions and the pithy little sentences, the only real impression afforded by these quick changes of scene is of the amount of money which has been lavished upon the production.

The formula consists, largely, of lively generalizations from the distinguished figure matched by equally lively pictures from the cameraman - it is inevitable on television, I suppose, but its inevitability ought not to be used as an excuse for its noticeable weaknesses: the simplistic explanations and the bland catchphrases represent only aspects of the "truth" and can on occasions be positively misleading. John Roberts claimed in this first episode of the series that the understanding of history is indispensable for the proper observation of the present, but I doubt if even he would claim that television reportage materially assists this process.

There were compensations, however. John Roberts's thesis is that Western civilization has in fact created a "global civilization" manifested not less in the triumph of Marxist principles than in the expansion of technology. His is a robust stance, and it was refreshing to see that "Western" was not immediately conflated with "imperialist" to suggest some malign force set to destroy everything else - although it was perhaps slightly curious to begin with the Western effects upon the East rather than the nature of Western identity itself (it may become difficult to discover who is influencing whom).

After the words, the pictures: "television history" does, after all, offer ways of conveying information which are not available to those who rely upon written accounts: the images of an Indian public school, and of a performance of *Madame Butterfly* in Peking, for example, were pointed without being elaborate.

Peter Ackroyd

In its twenty-ninth summer season the Santa Fe Opera continues its successful blend of familiar and unfamiliar, easy and not so easy works. The season consists of five operas, among them the world premiere of a work by John Eaton, an American composer who, though less well known abroad than some of his contemporaries, is a major operatic talent.

When Santa Fe Opera, sited in a remote spot in New Mexico, began its series of performances by the company in its semi-open-air theatre, on the evening of one performance the heavens erupted and, says Eaton, "I heard and saw in my mind the opening storm of *The Tempest*, my favourite Shakespeare play". The result was his seventh opera. Most of the others have had their premieres at the Opera Theatre of Indiana University, where Eaton is professor of composition. With his Shakespeare opera produced by a major professional company, he now successfully makes contact with a more general audience and a more widely based critical opinion.

Writing for the stage has been Eaton's major preoccupation since 1957, when his one-act musical comedy, *Mr Barker*, was composed while he was an undergraduate at Princeton. He writes with a confident knowledge of what will be theatrically effective. In *The Tempest* the lovers, Miranda and Ferdinand, given high-flying vocal lines of an erotically charged lyricism; Ariel is a soprano who sings a glittering coloratura and who, when he puts Prospero's magic into effect, is accompanied by an "early music" trio of recorder, shawm and lute; Caliban is a jazz singer whose

Galleries
Distinctive look emerging from recent turmoil

John D. Edwards

Odette Gilbert

Jean-Charles Blais

Nicola Jacobs

Paula Rego

Edward Toteh

John Devane

Paton

The Art of the

Paperback

Clarendon

Unique Books

Anthony d'Offay

It is easier to see and feel a certain consistency in what a lot of the younger artists are doing these days than to explain exactly what it is. But at least we can say, as we reach the middle of the decade, that a characteristic fusion of apparently disparate elements in the art of the last few years is gradually and naturally taking place, and a distinctive look of the Eighties is actually emerging from recent turmoil.

Since the tide of minimal and conceptual art receded around 1980, representation has re-established itself as the dominant mode. Within that, though, there have been three reasonably distinct ways painters have chosen to look at the world around them: through the photographic lens of the Super-realist; through the subjective colour-filters of the Neo-Expressionists; and in the mirror of past art and past styles, belatedly, of the Futurists. Cofa group. What we now seem to be getting is an amalgam of all three. Artists are still looking fairly and squarely at the world around them, but not with the minute meticulousness of the Super-realist; they have been liberated by the violent emotional distortions of the Neo-Expressionists, but saved from the prevalent hysteria of the *Zelig* painters by a relaxing dash of whimsy and sheer camp from modish Italy's happy pasticheurs.

Take for example, John D. Edwards, who, in his early thirties, is having his first one-man show at the Odette Gilbert Gallery until October 5. His very real and very painterly talent is self-evident. Comfortingly, if we look around we cannot immediately place him as school of this, or heavily influenced by that. And yet what we see is absolutely central to what is happening all over at this very moment, Edwards is old enough to have begun, in art-school days, as a minimalist, and this abstract training is still evident in the exactness with which his triangles and circles are placed on the canvas. But in this case the triangles are recognizable as the sails of boats, the circles as sun and moon, and the spaces in between are filled with sea and sky painted with a full and highly capable regard for creating the illusion of recession and the effect of localized movement. His colours have the powerful, plangent quality we have become again familiar with in the work of the more violent recent German, and Italian painters - he belongs distinctly to the same world as Clemente or Baselitz. And, in the pictures that feature also odd, playful birds, there is more than a touch of humour linking him to Hockney on the one hand and to those Italians and Americans who most consciously make art from art rather than from life.

Edwards's art, therefore, is a sort of model for today's middle-of-the-road, at once current and approachable. Down the street a little, at Nicola Jacobs until September 28, Jean-Charles Blais arrives at a rather similar flavour by combining quite different ingredients. His images of big-booted men striding across miniature landscapes or heavy-weight nymphs in insignificant fields owe much - rather too much, perhaps - to the later paintings of Philip Guston, whose comic-strip iconography they take over wholesale. Still, he has an undeniable gift for producing memorable images on a large scale, and, if his kind of painting is only flavour-of-the-month, at least it is agreeable enough while the vogue lasts.

Paula Rego, now, round the corner, at Edward Toteh until

October 5, is a different matter again, though to much the same timely effect. More mature, more substantial, more whimsical, more personal, more strange. Her new crop of paintings are in general larger than the last, perhaps partly because Toteh's new gallery offers that much more wall-space than formerly. But, if so, there is no sense of strain, but rather of a welcome opportunity delightedly seized upon. The subjects of the paintings still have a fairy-tale quality, but in the true-Grimm, unsparring sense of the term, where beneath the pretty-seeming commerce between man and beast, in a world where plants have mouths to speak and something to say, lurk primitive fears and half-glimpsed horrors. The creatures of Rego's fantasy are united in bright, candy colours, and seem to smile a lot. But look more closely at what, exactly, they are doing with good old-fashioned fangs and modern hypodermics, and you will get a very different impression. Not a comfortable little world at all. But then who ever said that the collective unconscious is necessarily a pleasant place to be?

It may be the result of impressions carried over from Rego that there seems to be a decidedly sinister and savage undertone in John Devane's new paintings and monotypes, at Graham Paton until September 27. (Monotypes, incidentally, are apparently in at the moment: John D. Edwards also shows a series of brilliant, effective landscape monotypes at Odette Gilbert.) Dogs figure prominently in the recent work, and some of the groupings, as in *Black Hatch*, clearly and perhaps deliberately call Landseer to mind. But there is none of Landseer's sentimental side here: rather, if there is any Landseer spirit, it is derived instead from the most blood-thirsty in-art-the-kill hunting scene. Not that anything directly unpleasant is happening in Devane's work; but these certainly appear to be the kind of dogs one would not care to get too close to, particularly in a strange place on a dark night when they have not been very recently fed. The main painting in the show is of a confident-looking young man on *Night Walk* with one of the dogs, but

even that does not inspire confidence. Except, of course, in Devane's considerable abilities as a painter. There has always seemed to be a lot of dangerous, pent-up emotion in Devane's work, as well as the technical skill to let it rip if he would. Now he is beginning to do so, and the effect is riveting.

Painting of this kind seems to be intruding even into the usually fairly refined and inoffensive world of Penguin cover-design. At least, to judge by Ashley Potter's paintings for the covers of three recent volumes by Thomas Wolfe, shown in The Art of the Paperback, a show of originals by recent Penguin cover artists at the Clarendon Gallery until October 14. Sir Allen Lane was turning in his grave, apostle of puritanical sparseness and strictly intellectual appeal that he was, at the present crop of multi-coloured pictorials

sprouting on bookshop shelves. But, prim British ideas about the incompatibility of seriousness and sensuous appeal apart, the general effect is most pleasing and - quite serious enough, if only as a useful anthology of contemporary graphic styles.

Naturally, for something directed towards a mass circulation, the styles often tend towards elegant pastiche: Lawrence Myott is the past master of that. Then there is a lot of sub-Hockney, some skilful photo-realism (Roy Knipe is very good at that), and there are even one or two who cling to the old disciplines that Lane himself would have recognized and approved, such as Chris Wormell, who does wood-end-grainings much in the manner of Reynolds Stone or Joan Hassell for books such as *Lark Rise to Candleford*. One of the makers of Unique

Books at Anthony d'Offay until October 2, Anselm Kiefer, also cuts wood for the purpose, but to very different effect: his vast woodcut books, portraying Germanic heroes, are deliberately monumental, a feeling carried to its ultimate in his recent sculpture *Das Buch*, a gigantic winged volume about to fly from its own lectern, in which the pages, which actually turn, are of solid lead. The other two artists involved, Clemente and Twombly, are less impressive: Clemente does not seem much moved by Blake or Ginsberg, two of the authors he has turned into rich man's playthings, and Twombly's doodles, which may be effective enough on large canvases, become just doodles when moved back to the pages of books, where one man's doodles are much like another's.

John Russell Taylor

New music
Bainbridge/Knussen
Turner Sims Hall,
Southampton

With its seminars, composers' workshops, concerts and open rehearsals, the Southampton International New Music Week, a laudable collaboration between the Western Orchestral Society, Southern Arts and Southampton University, has enough going on to satisfy the most voracious devotee of contemporary music. The presence on site of a formidable quartet of composers - Hans Werner Henze, Alexander Goehr, Simon Bainbridge and Oliver Knussen - not only guarantees that the sparks fly in daytime sessions, but also largely determines what music the faithful are offered by way of evening entertainment.

The opening concert, for instance (where unfortunately the audience did seem mostly confined to those daytime participants), offered the welcome chance to hear again Bainbridge's weird but impressive *Viola Concerto*. Perhaps because the soloist has such vivid, clear-cut expressionist material, culminating in an arresting cadenza of jolts and shudders rising in pitch and intensity, the work hangs together in spite of its wildly disparate elements. It has two off-stage violas "shadowing" their chief, jangling interruptions from mandolin, a Japanese-style chorus of gongs, haunting omnipresent drones and discreet microtonal flecks rubbing the euphony.

Walter Trampler was the exemplary soloist, and here the Bournemouth Sinfonietta under Bainbridge's direction compensated to some extent for the miserable and chaotic performance of Berg's *Lyric Suite* heard earlier.

Under Knussen's more seasoned direction the orchestra gave a reasonably competent account of Goehr's *a musical offering (JSB, 1985)*. The piece still sounds to me, as it did when premiered in Edinburgh a few weeks ago, stylistically rather uncertain in its honouring of the king of counterpoint, though there are many fine things in it.

Henze's *First Symphony*, written in 1947 and hinting at dark wartime memories in the way that its limp lyrical ideas are continually assaulted by insistent motor-rhythms and brutal shock chords, was also well performed.

Richard Morris

Opera
Never a dull bar

style is a kind of blues, performed with the aid of alto saxophone, electric guitar and bass. Prospero, controlling all, is able to make use of electric aids. Micro-tonal effects and the judicious use of a synthesizer are part of his magic.

Shakespeare's text has been reduced to approximately one-third of its original length by Eaton's librettist, Andrew Porter, who (presumably working under the instruction of the composer) has chosen to retain all the play's characters, making his cuts from descriptions of the island and from expressions of feeling which are, of course, re-introduced into the opera by the music.

Eaton commands a wide palette of orchestral colours and, whenever his orchestra is commenting or describing, the result is aurally pleasing, nowhere more so than in the finale of the second of the opera's three acts, in which all the characters marvel at the strange events while Prospero observes them. Eaton's word-setting is natural rather than memorable and at times oddly prosy for so poetic a play. At a first encounter, however, the opera holds the attention throughout, with not a dull bar to be heard. *The Tempest* could hardly have been revealed to the public under more auspicious circumstances. Santa Fe's standards of performance and production are high, and Eaton's score was

Charles Osborne

skillfully conducted by Richard Bradshaw. Bliss Hebert's production and Allen Charles Klein's sets and costumes were equal to the magic of the work, and the mountains surrounding Santa Fe dutifully played their part at the performance. I attended by producing menacing, though distant, flashes of lightning.

The cast was almost uniformly excellent, with perhaps Ann Howard's rather endearing Caliban and Sally Wolf's Miranda deserving of special praise. Colontonio Freeman (who has sung Don José in Hamburg) made a successful Santa Fe debut as Ferdinand. The baritone Timothy Noble was somewhat lacking in gravitas as Prospero, nor was his voice always incisive enough to produce an ideal clarity of diction.

Santa Fe's other new production this summer is Henze's *The English Cat*. Of the three revivals, which include *Orpheus in the Underworld* (sung in French with dialogue in English) and *The Marriage of Figaro*, the most interesting is Bruce Donnell's 1982 production of Strauss's *Die Liebe der Danae*, strongly cast with Ashley Putnam, whose beauty of voice and of person make her an ideal Danae, Dennis Bailey (Midas), Victor Braun (Jupiter) and Ragnar Ulfung (Pollux), under the baton of John Crosby, founder of Santa Fe Opera. Strauss is, it seems, Crosby's special love, for the company has performed more of his operas (nine) than any other composer's. Strauss's sumptuous orchestra sounds well in the high altitude and dry air of the New Mexican desert.

Promenade
Concert

Ono Gagaku Kai

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Criticize gagaku? One might as well try to knock spots off the moon. It is not just that the ancient music of Japan is wholly alien to our understanding, though it certainly is. It is not just that your reviewer has precious little experience to guide him, though that too is true. The problem is that gagaku presents a perfectly smooth surface to any intellectual grappling irons. It has ceased to mean anything. It just is.

There is evidence of that both in the nature of the music and in the way it is performed: at Sunday night's Prom the ensemble was Ono Gagaku Kai. In its nature gagaku has withdrawn to a tiny island of musical existence. Not only is the instrumentation rigidly defined, but the tempo changes little from a slow march speed, and each composition consists essentially of repetitions of a melody made from formalized turns of phrase.

Anywhere but in Japan this reduction in material might have been matched by an increase in the sophistication and virtuosity of performance, but in gagaku it seems not to matter that the percussionists simply bang out four beats in a bar for minutes on end, or that a melody made from formalized turns of phrase should be inexact. Possibly the musicians would consider these things less important than the look of their dun-gold kimonos and their black net hats, like fencing visors pushed back off the face.

It was rather the same with the dancing. There were marvellous costumes in cardinal-red, but the action had all been reduced to a kind of ceremonious stepping. Nobody seems very sure about what these dances might once have meant: like the music they have become pure form.

If one were feeling sentimental, one might hear in the perpetual slow tread and in the *hi-hi-ri-ki* wait the sound of music that has died. Perhaps all music dies if it is not kept alive - like plainsong, which is as old as gagaku - by religious purpose. Perhaps Beethoven is even now aspiring towards the condition of gagaku.

The most revealing moment of the evening came when there was no music, but when Japanese stage hands, costumed and acting with the utmost formality, were moving the instruments while their European colleagues slouched on with music stands. Their paths never crossed.

Paul Griffiths

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SPECTRUM

Knowledge as a trivial pursuit

As some academics spend their research grants trying to decide whether rats prefer Mozart to Schoenberg, or puzzling over the education problems of drunken goldfish, William Hartston wonders if their efforts are worth the money

Think of any area of human interest, however narrow, mundane or apparently irrelevant, and you can be almost sure that someone is writing a doctoral dissertation about it. Excited by such topics as *The Causes of Rancidity in Dissociated Cocoon* (i) or *Transvestite Hermaphrodite and Amazonian Figures 1530-1710* (ii), the academic researcher is a curious animal in both senses of that adjective.

In Britain, more than £1 billion a year is given to academic research from government funds. More than 40,000 postgraduate projects are currently in progress, most of which are destined to end their lives as unread theses on the dusty shelves of university libraries.

The luckier ones will reach the pages of learned journals, and perhaps spawn further research projects; only very few will make significant contributions to knowledge. The funds for research in this country come from two main sources. The block grant voted to the universities and administered by the University Grants Commission totals around £2 billion a year, of which an estimated £600 million supports postgraduate research. The allocation of this money to specific projects is entirely at the discretion of university departments.

A much tighter control is kept on the £600 million of the "Science Vote", directed by the five research councils. Smallest and most maligned of the councils is the Economic and Social Research Council whose £23.6 million funds are the life blood of much research on the fringes of the social sciences.

Only 20 per cent of applications to the ESRC pass its rigorous scrutiny, yet despite attempts to support only projects of true merit, its criteria of what constitutes good research seem ill-defined.

Dr Peter Wason, Emeritus Reader in Psycholinguistics at University College, London, has a clear idea of what constitutes good research. "We live for our need to solve problems", he said. "Usefulness is not the point. Those funding us must have the faith that our efforts to promote the advance of knowledge will have practical spin-offs."

"And, of course, that faith has proved to be justified sufficiently often to give good value for money."

Many academics privately revel in the concept of research for its own sake, but the bureaucrats cannot bring themselves to accept a division between pure and applicable research.

There is little doubt that most of the work of our 50,000 research students will be of little use. Yet its funding can still be justified. In the

present atmosphere of rapidly growing technology change, we need people trained to carry out research in a systematic manner. The procedural training which a postgraduate degree includes is potentially more important than the intrinsic merit of the research itself. Just as important, underlying the philosophy of overkill in research funding is the Micaewish hope that something will turn up. When asked to justify the idea of pure research in science, the bureaucrats delightedly shout "Monoclonal Antibodies". The discovery of these little things not only earned a Nobel prize, but created an important new bio-technology industry.

Monoclonal antibodies apart, a browse through the pages of any academic journal is likely to strengthen the feeling that research has lost its way. In 1957, the British Journal of Psychology bravely published a paper by J. G. Taylor under the title *Experimental Design: A Cloak for Intellectual Sterility*. His argument was that research was languishing in an excess of trivial experiment with a dearth of serious theorizing.

With many subjects apparently researched to death, and researchers seeking inspiration in the minutiae of their topics, this rings truer than ever. The pioneering spirit of research has given way to a worship of methodology, the means now more important than the end.

Perhaps the idea of the research degree has become too firmly entrenched in our educational system. With an increasing tendency to fund short-term research contracts, the Department of Education is concerned that scientists are becoming too specialized, without the skills to adapt at the end of a project.

A broad-based scientific education is hard to acquire in a system which encourages only progressively narrower specialization. Industry, academia and the students themselves would all benefit from a more flexible attitude to postgraduate studies. A second degree in a different subject would benefit many students more than three years of research, yet such changes in direction are rarely supported by the grant agencies.

Until this happens, we can be sure pigeons will continue to enjoy Stravinsky and goldfish with hangovers will swim shakily round their bowls.

(i) Sheffield City Polytechnic, Dept of Hotel & Catering Studies - research in progress.
(ii) Cambridge 1975, postdoctoral research project.

William Hartston is co-author of *The Ultimate Irrelevant Encyclopaedia* shortly to be published by Unwin Paperbacks.

Joyce MacDonald



FINDINGS

An occasional series on research: EPHEMERA

Monogamy in sparrows

New York researchers used male-removal experiments to attempt to discover the reasons behind the evolution of monogamy in seaside sparrows. They did succeed in inducing experimental bigamy, but more research is needed.

Learning abilities of goldfish

It has long been known that alcohol in a goldfish's water impairs its ability to learn. The effect of alcohol-laced water on recall ability, however, depends on the alcoholic state of the water during the learning phase. The same is true of humans, whose ability to recall nonsense syllables learned while drunk is improved by getting drunk again. Goldfish can be taught to turn

right or left in a Y-shaped maze. They show greatest learning ability in the early months of the year, poorest in summer after spawning.

Musical appreciation of pigeons

A 1970 study demonstrated that Mozart played to infant rats had the effect of inducing them in later life to show marked preference for that composer over Schoenberg. Recently, pigeons have got in on the act. Though slow to learn, pigeons were 80 per cent correct in differentiating between Bach flute music and Hindemith viola music, but only managed 70 per cent accuracy with longer extracts from a Bach organ piece and Stravinsky's Rite of Spring.

Theory of humour

Analysis of samples of the four types of laughter - social, tension release, tickling, humour - shows that tension release and social laughter are similar, as are the laughs produced by humour and tickling. Human subjects were not very successful at judging the sex of a laughter.

Effect of alcohol on dogs

Fed on milk and alcohol, some dogs show signs of extreme excitement, but others fall asleep. Old dogs, exhausted from many years of experimental work, are most affected. Physiologically, alcohol has been shown to have a depressant effect on canine sexual reflexes. In regulated doses, it may have a therapeutic effect on certain neurotic conditions such as premature ejaculation.

Numeracy in rats

This is a contentious topic. Davis and Memmon conducted experiments in Ontario in 1983 to see if rats could learn to count. They concluded that rats may be taught to count, though such behaviour is unnatural. Later the same year Inada, Shuku and Moriwa in Tokyo concluded that there was no evidence that rats could count.

Mugging by gulls

A recent study¹⁰ on age differences in theft by laughing gulls on pelicans showed that whereas adult gulls stole more often from young pelicans, the young gulls appear to have selected their victims at random. Various explanations have been advanced to justify selective mugging strategies.

Psycho-kinesis involving animals and humans

A seven-year-old miniature dachshund was rewarded with chocolates when its owner performed well in an ESP experiment. With the dog thus supposedly willing the man to do better, his results did indeed improve. But they also improved when the dog was rewarded for the man's failures. Best results on the ESP test were obtained when the dog performed alone. Further tests are planned.

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The high price of being a professional

The cost of insuring against a negligence claim is soaring, reports Hugh Thompson

Suddenly the stuffy old professions have become high risk businesses. They are having to pay personal liability insurance premiums to match their new and unwelcome status. This year solicitors, architects, accountants and surveyors have all had their liability premiums doubled, and in some cases trebled. A major practice looking for £50 million worth of cover (what it would have to pay out if a major deal went disastrously wrong through its negligence) would have to fork out a premium of some £250,000.

"Suddenly, our liability insurance, instead of being just another financial consideration, has become the biggest overhead we have after wages and property," says Mike Robinson, a partner with top City solicitors Richards Butler.

Accountancy, once the greyest of professions, has also been hit hard. "We don't yet know what our new premium is going to be," says Nigel Moore of accountants Ernst and Whinney. "I know it will double at least and there are rumours it might go up as much as eight times. Worse, we still cannot get the cover we want."

For architects who have traditionally been hit hardest by claims the situation is so desperate that as much as 45 per cent of fee income now goes in liability cover and some smaller practices cannot get cover at any price.

The professions have been coming a classic pincer. At a time when they need cover more than ever before there is less being supplied by the insurance market. There are

Going to court is now an accepted part of business practice

"Once the losses started to roll in and prospects of profit went out of the window, the companies began to leave. The market has been left short of capacity at a time when demand has never been higher."

Hopwood feels that some of these pressures have been self-inflicted. "Professions today see themselves much more like businesses," he says. "Solicitors offer insurance advice; architects are also interior designers; accountants are more and more into management consultancy. Maybe many of these cases are coming about because the shoemaker has left his last."

Architects face a particular problem in that half the profession's work comes from

DeLorean auditors sued for £245m

Auditors to sue Lawson over Johnson-Matthey

several reasons for this, not the least of which is the steep rise in the number of claims against them.

Claims against lawyers have risen from 2400 in 1979 to 4700 last year. Liability payouts have risen from £1.3 million in 1977 to £7.8 million in 1984. Doctors' negligence cost the Medical Defence Union £8.3 million in 1983, a 25 per cent increase on the year before. Significantly, nearly a quarter of the MDU's cost was in legal fees.

The collapse of bankers Johnson Matthey, car maker DeLorean and the Irish insurance Corporation have put accountants Arthur Young, Arthur Andersen and Ernst and Whinney up against claims which total hundreds of millions.

A more sophisticated public has led to a rise in claims

With professionals having the principle of unlimited liability enshrined in their status, many are wondering if it will soon come down to the proverbial last collar stud.

"What is happening is that professionals in Britain, lawyers in particular, have become much more international in their outlook," says Sol Kroll, senior partner of the American attorney firm which represents Lloyd's underwriters in the numerous liability cases in America. "They see little stigma in going to law. There has been a change in the cultural outlook in the way business is done in Britain. Going to court is now an accepted part of business practice, as it is in the States."

Just as professionals are discovering that more of their clients feel their high fees should be justified by almost total infallibility, the insurance market has all but collapsed where the provision of liability cover is concerned. Today cover is personal liability product and personal liability insurance are the two biggest loss-makers in the London insurance markets. There are few underwriters who are prepared to take on these types of risk.

"Five years ago the market was fiercely competitive," says Dennis Hopwood, deputy chairman of insurance brokers Harrison Horncastle. "Companies flooded in from all over the world to get their share of what they thought was the London insurance honey-pot."

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Nelson's sunken treasure chest

Amid the excitement at the discovery of the Titanic, the fate of the St George, Nelson's flagship, has been overlooked. Neither ship may see the surface again; but the St George, which sank in 1811 off the Danish coast, may eventually prove of greater interest.

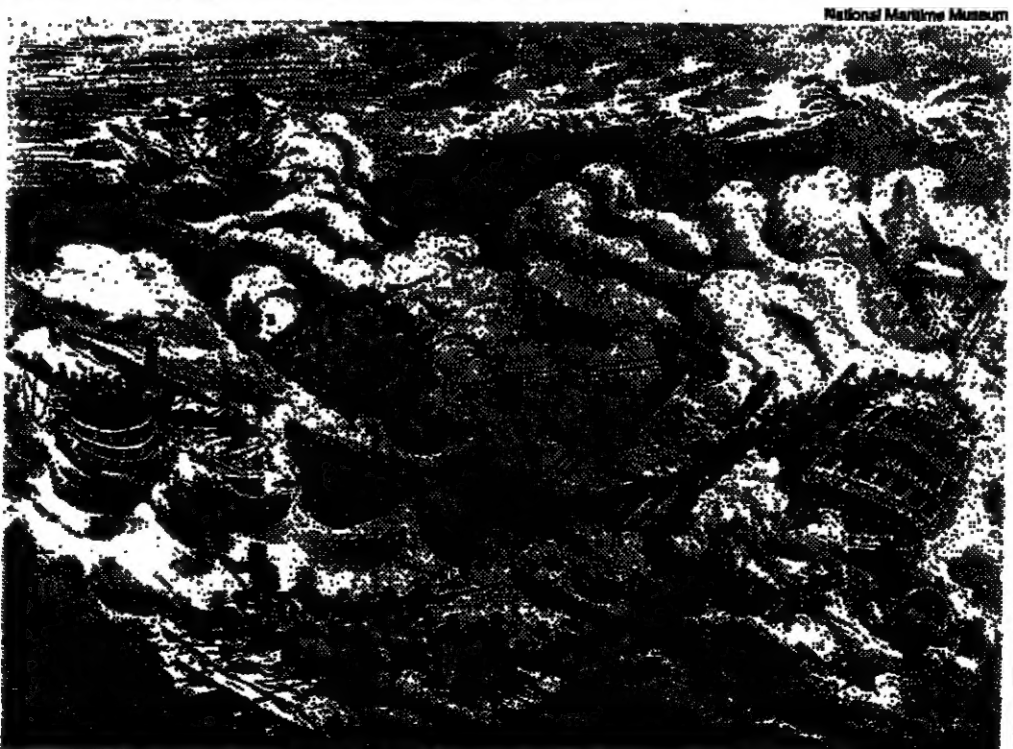
Unlike the Titanic she is readily accessible to divers and has already yielded a wealth of treasures. The finds - thousands of them, ranging from dinner plates to navigational instruments - afford a rare and fascinating glimpse of daily life below decks in an important warship.

Now a special museum is to be built at the North Sea fishing port of Torsminde, west Jutland, following the third successful summer exploration by Danish divers. It is scheduled for completion by summer 1987.

Launched in Portsmouth in 1785, the 1,950 ton, 98-cannon St George was, though smaller, similar to the renowned Victory in design, with a keel of 145ft and a crew of 853. The St George had a distinguished record of service. She participated in the "Glorious First of June" in 1794, and was Nelson's flagship before the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801, under the captaincy of Thomas Masterman Hardy (Nelson transferred during the actual battle against the Danes to the Lighter Elephant, which was better suited to negotiating the shallow approaches to Copenhagen Harbour).

From 1809 the St George served for two years in the Baltic where she escorted convoys of vessels carrying Scandinavian timber, flax, hemp and tar to Britain during the Napoleonic Wars. Her last assignment was to escort some 120 merchant ships from Vinga Sound, near Gothenburg, Sweden, over the North Sea to England.

The convoy set off on December 17 on the ill-fated crossing against, it seems, the advice of Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet. The St George's escort vessel was the 74-gun ship-of-the-line Defence, a veteran from the Battle of Trafalgar with 538 men on board. Both ships ran aground in a fierce storm on a sandbar one mile off Torsminde on Christmas Eve, 1811. Of the 1,400 men on board



Going down: the sinking of the St George, Nelson's flagship, off Jutland in 1811

the two vessels, only 18 survived to be taken prisoner-of-war by the Danes. Many of the victims of the tragedy were buried in the sand dunes and local churchyards by Nissum Fjord, near Torsminde.

Although quantities of cannon and ship's bells were salvaged from the wrecks in the 1870s and a stone memorial was erected in 1937, it was not until the recovery of a four-ton anchor from the St George in 1972 that serious interest was taken in the sand-covered hulk of Nelson's flagship. A thorough charting of the wreck was carried out by the Danish National Museum in 1983 and since then two-week explorations of the hulk have turned up some 3,000 artifacts.

The St George lies in 30 feet of water. Only the three bottom levels of the six-tier warship remain below the waterline: the lower gun deck, the orlop and the main hold, set in a keel which is still more or less intact. It is from these decks, which housed the sick bay, hanging magazines, ammunition, food stores, cabins and berths for stewards, boatswains and midshipmen, that Danish divers have over the past three summers retrieved their treasures.

Pottery, glasses, vases, candlesticks, jugs, containers, barrel staves, and kitchen utensils, naval buckles, buttons, combs, brushes and buttons, toothbrushes and ammunition have been found and carefully preserved. Among the 3,000 finds raised last summer were 250 bottles of wine, port and spirits, many still corked but rancid, and dinner plates in Old Willow pattern in near perfect condition. The finds represent a regular inventory of early 19th century British naval life. They include the ship's cable tier and anchor cable, octants (the navigational instruments' brass and ivory embossing catch away by the salty brine), medical instruments and rifle butts, as well as basalt urn-shaped flower pots of Estonian origin, pottery from the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm and the remains of a chandelier, thought to have been present purchased by officers and destined for their homes back in Britain. This summer's explorations produced a further 1,000 objects, including medicine and perfume flasks, swords, carriage pouches, name tags, pewter dishes, bound technical books in waterlogged state, a

recorder, a clarinet, a mass of glassware and particles of clothing. The Danish divers also finally located the long-lost wreck of the Defence this summer, off Torsminde, sighting the ship's bottom, keel and block, the remains of submerged cannon and several copper bolts and other artifacts. According to Mr Michael Teisen, the Danish maritime historian and archaeologist leading the project, the finds from the lower decks of the St George are important in that they give historians a better picture of the advanced state of British naval shipbuilding technology of the period. They also give an idea of the routine operation of a major warship of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, which is closely following the St George project, will soon receive some of the finds, if current negotiations with the Danish National Museum bear fruit. Funds have been allocated for a fourth exploration of the St George next May and June.

Christopher Follett

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TOMORROW

The knowledge... How fares the taxi driver in 1985? An inside look at the way a cabbie gets street wise



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OPENINGS

Screen test for glamour

All the secrets of the *Dynasty* wardrobe were revealed to me in one (upward) glance at Nolan Miller and his wife Sandra Stream. The lofty couple, he in a tuxedo with craggy, crinkled face, she in a bold, black frontless jacket blooming with gold embroidered palm trees, greeted us at Harrods.

He believes in glamour. Nolan told me with revealing frankness. It is something that this fashion editor might have grasped from examining Nolan Miller's *Dynasty* fashion collection, which is big on beads, cream silk and tight skirts.

The models who showed off the shapely gowns (yours for a mere drop in the oil well at £350) did not have the Millers' height. Joan Collins's figure or Linda Evans's lip gloss. But with four-inch heels and Graham Smith's Alexis-style glamour millinery (including Black Widow veiling and ostrich plumes *tremblant*), they sure walked tall.

Dex was the only member of the cast to make a star appearance in a charcoal grey silk suit and fancy socks. As Nolan Miller explained to me in a final Frank Revelation, Dex is vital to the show's wardrobe: every time he tears off Alexis's clothes in a torrid love scene, he justifies another new outfit on the budget.

Bruce backs out

Norman Hartnell (the House of) has been jilted at the altar by Bruce Oldfield, who has finally decided to end his on-off romance. Bruce, bronzed from holidaying in Crete and up to his quizzical eyebrows in couture customers, escaped with me to lunch at San Lorenzo. Instead of moving into the chandeliered, gilded and mirrored Hartnell salon, which I see as his natural habitat, he will move his studio to halfway-fashionable Fulham next month.

Playing safe

Two-and-a-half cheers for Hardy Amies, where Ken Fletchwood produced an impeccable ready-to-wear collection filled with fine tailoring in the Amies tradition and in luxurious fabrics. His blond wool cashmere coat with a velvet collar was followed up by splendid cable knits and some ritzy evening wear.

But just when the international fashion mood is swinging back to haute couture, Fletchwood fluffed his lines by producing safe, understated, daytime tweeds, severely tailored, with not a hint of dressing for *Dynasty*.

Things improved at night with a glamorous black crepe dress, its front slit lined in white satin, and a trim of snow white fox round the matching double crepe coat and with a gold wedding dress complete with diamond tiera.



THE TIMES DIARY

Smash hits

Fine irreplaceable porcelain worth several thousand pounds on loan to the Burlington House Antiques Fair to be opened tomorrow by the Prince and Princess of Wales - ended up in a plastic bag yesterday, in thousands of pieces. It happened when the Derby Porcelain Society were setting up their first exhibition at the Fair, at the Royal Academy, as they were loading a glass shelf it crashed, smashing a plate and two porcelain figures. The exhibits all belong to private collectors including a Harley Street surgeon. The society were "too upset to talk." Meanwhile further drama surrounded another exhibit: a gun and gun carriage from the Tudor warship Mary Rose. The organizers failed to measure the size of the lift at the Royal Academy; the carriage failed to fit and officials were up all hours last night dismantling it before placing it in situ today.

Straitfaced

More tales for those still reeling at the astonishing appointment of Donald Sinden as Richard Luce as Arts Minister. In the 1960s Luce worked for Spira, the comedy firm; his old boss, Alan Green, tells me: "Richard was not so much prudish as just shy. He would never refer to brassieres and corsets, but only 'uppers' and 'lowers'." Luce's Tory colleague, Richard Needham, who replaces Chris Patten in the Northern Ireland Office, has a more socially claim to fame, as the Tory who got the closest to Sinn Féin's Martin McGuinness. It happened in Derry swimming baths when he dived in with friend John Oaksey to come chest-to-chest with McGuinness and his two burly bodyguards.

On the defensive

As storm clouds gather over Alliance defence policy, Neville Pressley, who, as I reported, was expelled from the SDP's official candidates list for his pro-CND sympathies, is fast becoming a "non-person" within the party. This morning he proposes a motion at the SDP conference calling for a reduction in all defence spending, supported by 35 other members of the Council for Social Democracy. Yesterday, however, the SDP's defence spokesman, John Cartwright, refused to debate with him as planned on BBC's *Breakfast Time* due to go out this morning. The pair will now appear separately on two pieces of film linked by the BBC presenter.

● The barman at Torquay's Foxlands Hotel has defied the SDP's main problem: they do not drink enough. "They order half pints of everything," he complained. Sure enough within minutes the bar ran out of half pint measures.

Stepping up

Jeffrey Archer's next book sounds decidedly autobiographical. The manuscript, which has just been handed into his publishers, Hodder, is to be called *The Year's Crown*, and is a "modern-day 39 Steps." "It's all about the hero who comes back," says his aide. "The hero is a gentlemanly sort; Jeffrey thinks everyone is fed up with the bang-bang man." As it will be published in paperback in 1987 - the probable date of the next election - Mrs T may just start asking who it is to be promoted: her or the book. Meanwhile a reader was amused to stop off at the Rank Knutsford service point on the M6 where he found Jeffrey books displayed in the "horror" section.

● The St Vincent de Paul Society in Dublin, which helps the poor, has for several years campaigned under the slogan: "For God's sake give a little. It will help a lot." Now it has rewritten its message to read: "For God's sake, give a lot. It will help a little."

Biter bit

An apple-pie Judge James Irvine phoned to tell me he could not be the "little wretch" exposed here last week in one of our winning tales of celebrities before they became well known. Anyone familiar with his "apple frame, even 45 years ago" could not call him little. His fellow pupil at Stowe, Colonel Capadose, hinted heavily that Irvine was the rotter who feigned a fit by foaming at the mouth during a dormitory fight by eating soap. The judge asks that instead of awarding my usual bottle of champagne, I should ship Capadose a bottle of Austrian vino, suitably doctored. That may not be necessary; reader Peter McGregor asks if he can blow the whistle on Capadose, who, he recalls was "the life and soul" of the Royal Engineers' mess in Gibraltar. "Jimmy Capadose had taken a regular commission and decided this required him to acquire a suit of 'blues' for mess nights. This was thought by the irreverent national service subalterns to be rather pretentious, especially the boots and spurs. One night a fellow subaltern awaited his moment, slipped quietly under the table and tied Jimmy's spurs together. The consequences when everyone got up were very undignified..."

Party lines

A new telephone system was installed yesterday at the House of Commons - where party leaders, whips and assorted MPs are still beavering away - and the lines would not connect. Amid the chaos, David Steel was to be found at one end of a Commons corridor and the Speaker, Bernard Weatherill, at the other, scrambling to dial out on the old trusty contraptions still in situ. As Labour MP Alan Williams said: "I'd pull my hair out - if I had any."

PHS

Steel: don't sell Britain short

by Jeremy Bray

The British Steel Corporation proposal to close Ravenscraig's cold strip mill at Gartcosh is a political issue which has united Scotland against the government. South of the border it is regarded as special pleading by the Scots with no economic justification. Yet you have only to ask what circumstances would justify the retention of Gartcosh to realize that we are arguing about the prospects of economic recovery and the future of British industry as a whole.

Gartcosh would be needed, by BSC's own criteria, if Austin Rover increased its share of the UK market and if GM Vauxhall again manufactured more cars in Britain, instead of assembling them from imported parts. Such modest beginnings of industrial recovery would affect the Midlands and the Home Counties as much as Scotland.

By dismissing the closure of Gartcosh as a BSC management decision with no bearing even on the future of steel production at Ravenscraig - which cannot in fact survive without it - the government is accepting the prospect of continuing economic decline, north and south of the border.

The government has set BSC the objective of making a steady profit of between £300 million and £300 million after interest so that it can be privatized.

The EEC Commission has set the objective of the removal of production and price guidance with further reduction of capacity. Yet the world scenario, painted more fully by the Commission than by either the government or BSC,

suggests these are will-o'-the-wisps, accelerating the de-industrialization and economic decline that obsess them. By forcing the pace on the profitability of the most cyclical and capital intensive of industries at an early stage in industrial recovery, the government is destroying efficient capacity needed for recovery, thus making it impossible to achieve its own objectives.

BSC sees the way to comfortable profits in cutting flat rolled capacity and concentrating it at Port Talbot and Llanwern. Closure costs elsewhere are written off, and the corporation is discharged from meeting interest payments on scrapped capacity. These payments fall on the taxpayer, leaving an incentive for BSC to underestimate its capacity requirements.

While the European Commission pays lip service to research and development, BSC has cut its research and development expenditure by 45 per cent in real terms since 1979. The Scottish laboratories are closed, and the strip products laboratory at Port Talbot has given up the struggle by recruiting no new blood and abandoning all basic research. The collapse is reflected in the national indices of research, in which the British share of papers on metallurgy in scientific journals has fallen by 34 per cent since 1977; the fastest decline in any applied science. Yet other countries are increasing their research effort.

BSC has made itself into a technological vassal of Japan, without the continuing investment in new capacity needed to embody technological advances. They will go

to the faster growing developing countries, which are capable of reading Japanese instruction manuals as we are.

The way forward is to use Ravenscraig in the future, as it has been used in the recent past, to introduce new processes and products. Innovation should not stop at continuous casting, on which Port Talbot and Llanwern are now following Ravenscraig. The high-strength low alloy steels which offer the steel industry the best prospects of competing effectively with new materials will not be introduced to customers on the side by mills whose main business is churning out standard grades with long production runs at minimum cost.

BSC takes pride in having accurately forecast the level of British consumers' demand for steel since 1980, as it has wallowed around in the bottom of the trough. It is pleased to be regarded by the Commission as exhibiting more realism about steel demand than other steel-making countries, which shows it is more ready to cut capacity. But this is the realism of the aristocrat in the tumbler who takes pride in forecasting its path through the streets, instead of jumping out.

Both BSC and the government have also failed to do any proper forecasting of future industrial demand, which involves, in the first instance, judgment about likely exchange rate movements. Britain does have a dynamic "input-output" model of the economy, stemming from the work of the Nobel Prize winner Sir Richard

Stone. BSC has not used it because it was too difficult and expensive for its depleted staff to handle. Instead it has used the short term Treasury macroeconomic model, but quite inappropriately.

Even that proved too difficult, and BSC has now moved to the private Oxford model, which still seems to have no analysis of the cost structure of steel and other industries.

The last time BSC wanted to close Gartcosh - in January, 1983, with UK liquid steel production in 1982 having been 14.1 million tonnes - it told the Select Committee on Trade and Industry: "It would be unwise to develop forward plans for BSC which rely on any significant and sustained recovery in demand."

Since then UK liquid steel production has risen each year to reach an annual rate of 17.2 million tonnes in the first half of 1985. It is those pesky foreigners and the superb performance of British steel workers that have done it, before their British customers have dared to hope for restored competitiveness.

It would be defeatist and outrageous to close Gartcosh without a re-examination of steel policy and policy making methods, and of the prospects of industrial recovery in Britain. Otherwise Ravenscraig will be the rock on which not only the Conservative Party in Scotland will be destroyed but also this government's industrial and economic policy.

The author is Labour MP for Motherwell.

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George Brock looks at a clutch of new books on Alliance philosophy

Who are the real liberals now?

The early weeks of autumn, besides being the season of party conferences, also see a small harvest of political books. Among the polemical ephemera, the ghost-written and the self-indulgent memoirs are occasionally some pieces of deeper thinking. Kites for possible future policy are flown, opposition weaknesses experimentally tested and academic help brought gently alongside the cause. Sometimes, a party's stance is even changed.

The thinkers and writers of the Alliance parties have been particularly busy over the last few months. In common with Labour, it has taken them longer than they originally thought to mount a comprehensive ideological counter-attack against Mrs Thatcher's success which did not merely consist of reheated slogans from the pre-Thatcher age. The outpourings of this season are conspicuously revisionist: more cheerful than before, preoccupied with fundamentals and clearly conscious that the electorate want the constructive and the original rather than the pure criticism which has so far failed to deliver the Conservative downfall. The Alliance thinkers reflect the extent to which Mrs Thatcher turned the world upside down but also demonstrate that they are getting better at seeking out weak points in her armour.

The Liberals are firing two salvos, one official, the other less so. David Steel himself appears on the cover of *Partners in One Nation*, his "presenter" in the style of a television anchorman (which he once was). He introduces contributions from members of a brains trust he assembled to discuss the book's sub-title: *A New Vision of Britain 2000*. "In the winter of 1983," writes Steel, "I decided that the time was opportune for me to concentrate on discussion in depth of our Liberal ideas... rather than competing in the media stakes with the newly elected Neil Kinnock, or for that matter my colleague in the Alliance as the new leader of the SDP, Dr David Owen."

The result is a mixture of complaints about Thatcherism, provisional manifesto drafting and genuine argument from first principles. Professor James Meade, the Nobel prize-winning economist, contributes an essay on his version of "wage fixing" institutions. Both Alliance parties contain large numbers of gurus who have expended formidable intellectual resources over the last few years in trying to devise ever more ingenious incomes policies. Professor David Marquand, of the party's national council, hints heavily that Irvine was the rotter who feigned a fit by foaming at the mouth during a dormitory fight by eating soap. The judge asks that instead of awarding my usual bottle of champagne, I should ship Capadose a bottle of Austrian vino, suitably doctored. That may not be necessary; reader Peter McGregor asks if he can blow the whistle on Capadose, who, he recalls was "the life and soul" of the Royal Engineers' mess in Gibraltar. "Jimmy Capadose had taken a regular commission and decided this required him to acquire a suit of 'blues' for mess nights. This was thought by the irreverent national service subalterns to be rather pretentious, especially the boots and spurs. One night a fellow subaltern awaited his moment, slipped quietly under the table and tied Jimmy's spurs together. The consequences when everyone got up were very undignified..."

There is a long history of stormy relationships between the mayor and black leaders. It is a complex story, but the high levels of homelessness, unemployment and poverty among blacks, and the belief that the police are too rough with them, have a lot to do with it.

New York blacks would also like a black mayor, as in Chicago. Los Angeles, Philadelphia and other major cities.

There is some snorting when Koch emphasizes that recent polls show that he has grown increasingly popular among blacks. He notes that he appointed New York's first black police chief - "Not because he's black, because he's good" - and also a black woman to run the prisons. Education standards are up and so are employment and apartment building. He says he does not believe in racial job quotas, but the city runs schemes to give contracts to firms with good minority hiring records.

"I'm not going to fool myself that everyone here is for me," he says. "But I'm proud of my record. I have been mayor eight years and I think I've done a good job." But, he adds, his record is not always judged fairly because some people want him to be seen only as an opponent.

Koch is robust with questions and does not mince words, but his overall tone is conciliatory. There are approving noises as he makes another attack on South Africa,



profit-sharing schemes, and in particular the theories of Professor Martin Weitzman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is warmly commended by Professor Meade.

Professor Weitzman advocates widening profit-sharing to the point where it might become more than half an employee's income. This is a long-standing Liberal theme. It has been touched on recently by Owen and Steel has been writing a senior businessman, Professor Weitzman's remedy is also prescribed by Shirley Williams in her book on the future of work, which has just reached the shops.

Steel's book is remarkable for the rarity of its reference to Liberal history and tradition. Although he avoids direct criticism of his leader, Ian Bradley appears to have written *The Strange Rebirth of Liberal Britain* as an antidote to this amnesia. The book is laced with implications that the Steel-led revival has not been founded on much of an intellectual base. Steel once again pops up as presenter and comes rather tentatively to his own defence in a foreword. "He (Bradley) rejects some recent developments in the Liberal Party as over-obsession with tactics. In my view he is wrong. The change of recent years has been to rescue Liberalism from the fires of Oxford studies to be once again a relevant movement appealing to a mass electorate."

Bradley firmly dismisses the Alliance manifesto at the last election as "the most conservative offered by any of the major parties". His corrective is a radical programme and spiritual exhortation. Liberalism is "a deeply spiritual quality, a state of mind, a way of life, a faith." He is eloquent on Gladstone and "historic mission" and recommends that Liberals "plunge themselves once again into

intellectual ferment and moral passion."

The conventional view of Liberals as radical in comparison with their more hidebound allies in the SDP is, he feels, the exact reverse of the truth. It is Owen's SDP which is now rethinking policy from the ground up and putting Liberals to shame. He is particularly irritated by the Liberal hierarchy's reluctance to think boldly about the welfare state. He himself advocates higher direct taxation, abolition of tax relief and more selectively redistributive benefits if the ideal reform - a "national minimum income" for all - is unattainable.

The Social Democrats have meanwhile been busy interviewing Dr John Rawls of Harvard University for the job of philosophical guide to late twentieth century British dilemmas. Owen has framed some of his welfare state proposals in Rawlsian terms. This year, a "creative study group" set up by the party's Treasury Society produced a pamphlet which attempts the prodigiously difficult task of marrying Rawls's *A Theory of Justice* with the everyday reality of Whitehall and Westminster. On the surface, Rawls's elaborate balances between individual freedom and the demands of social justice are highly suitable. Closer up, the creative students struck a few snags: "How would state, run on Rawls's principles, seek to allocate limited resources between, for example, education for the children of the Berkshire middle-class who are the possible future generators of technological growth, and for the children of Bengali immigrants in Spitalfields? How would it seek to allocate resources between education and the NHS? Rawls himself does not say."

This disappointment is only likely to be solved by a rather subtler use

of Rawls's basic principles - to provide a broad, but not detailed, foundation for a party which is still looking for a positive and comprehensive philosophy, which eschews capitalism and socialism. At present, the SDP contains a large number of homeless ideological refugees arguing about how to design themselves a new home. One of their strongest common denominators is disappointment attracted in earlier years by visions of either consensual conservatism or democratic socialism, they eventually find the reality of both.

Rawls is unlikely to provide any party with a manifesto, but he might help with some ideological consistency and stability.

The SDP's written and spoken philosophical debates display the huge range of positions taken by activists, from libertarian admirers of competition and economic efficiency to believers in large scale redistribution to be achieved by state intervention. It is fair to say that many contributors freely mix prescriptions from different parts of the conventional left-right spectrum in a refreshingly eclectic way. It also leaves the SDP as the party that can adjust itself to changing circumstances faster than any of the other three: witness its openness to, and interest in, emergent low-growth and "green" philosophies. Nor does eclecticism seem especially unpopular with voters.

Partners in One Nation, presented by David Steel, is published by Bodley Head at £4.95; *The Strange Rebirth of Liberal Britain* by Ian Bradley at £4.95; *A Job to Live* by Shirley Williams is published by Penguin at £2.95; *Unveiling the Right* (John Rawls study group report) is available from the Treasury Society, 18 Victoria Park Square, London E2 9PF.

This disappointment is only likely to be solved by a rather subtler use

Digby Anderson

Progressives, the new exploiters

The recent military coup in Nigeria is at least as significant as the turmoil in South Africa. Or rather, the disappearance of Nigeria with its political troubles, economic anarchy and consequent suffering, from newspaper columns so soon after the coup in contrast to the sustained interest in South Africa is significant for what it teaches about domestic attitudes to suffering in Africa. It is quite plain that nobody, in the pontificate, that body of journalists, politicians and lobbying interest groups which protests, pleads and denounces "on behalf of public opinion," is remotely concerned about Nigeria.

Most of the progressive elements in the pontificate are far too busy thoroughly enjoying the killings and economic chaos in South Africa, the slump in the rand, the governor of the Reserve Bank going cap-in-hand to London and Washington.

South Africa offers them more first joys of "I told you so - I always said it would come to this, and it has. It is bound to get worse. I'm afraid it's probably too late now for the government to attempt reform..." then the opportunity to show how anti-racist one is, at no personal cost, and since anti-racism now automatically exempts its owners from any obligation to suggest positive solutions, a stage for endless denunciation at the cost of no intellectual effort either; a chance to salvage Marxism by tying it to black liberation; and the joys of doing all this together with all sensible and caring people, opposed only by a remnant of fools or fascists who no doubt have a financial stake in the (justified) grape sales.

Conservative elements among the pontificate have already revised the argument they always use on such occasions. It being pretty difficult to defend apartheid, the methods of the South African police and the South African government, they point to the selectivity of the progressives' concern. Is South Africa worse than many Africa's countries? Which African populations are better fed or housed, or in the more desperate anywhere in black Africa? Look at once democratic Nigeria, now wedded to a round of military coups. South Africa should be judged against these countries, not Sweden. How much do the progressives care for the blacks in these countries? Where are the denunciations of their leaders, their police and their often socialist economies?

The same anti-racism that encourages them to inveigh against Bodley says them in the face of economic and political disaster in Nyere's Tanzania, even after Nyere himself has gone some way to admit it. The same progressive love of clear moral dichotomies that apartheid plays 'npo makes' the confusion of Uganda poor material for pontificating protest. How many heartfelt expressions of regret have you heard over the slaughter of thousands of Ugandans by the army of ex-President Obote, once the darling of British liberals? Have you heard anyone even mention it?

The argument is a strong one. It is remarkable how the progressives have all chosen the same unpleasant regime to hate and it is noticeable how little criticism there is of other regimes, but it is not quite right, partly because it treats those concerned for the suffering in South Africa as one homogeneous group

and partly because it implies that concern ought to be allotted on some sort of systematic empirical basis.

Charity has traditionally been rather unsystematic, responding to need when it became apparent, without much concern as to how it did so. Certainly the charitable should be aware that this process is now politicized and amplified by the media, but that still leaves them facing an injustice however selectively brought to their attention. Manifestly there can be a proper charitable concern for those who suffer in South Africa and it is distinct from a political concern or merely a tendency to pontification, is not lessened by the troubles of Nigeria or Uganda.

But if, among those who profess to be agonized about, in this instance, South Africa, there are both the genuinely and rightly compassionate and others who are merely using the blacks in South Africa as a excuse to exercise their devotion to Marxism, fashionable anti-whitism or the joy of wearing badges, how would one know the difference between them? Here the conservatives' argument might be adopted.

It is not so much that bogus compassion chooses this country or cause and excludes that, but that it is loyalty to the object of compassion, the people in need. Its loyalty is to ideas and as those in need cease to embody or exemplify an idea it ceases to care for them. So it cares about poor blacks in South Africa now because they embody the struggle against racism and capitalism but it would not raise one finger, one syllable or one rouble to help them if those same people suffered in five or ten years time under the Socialist Peoples' Republic of South Africa. Nor would it accept any responsibility if that suffering, under a new regime which the bogus carers helped to usher in, was worse. Those who protested, marched and lobbied for Zimbabwe show no evidence of conscience for what has recently happened to Nkomo's people under Mugabe. The Zimbabwe cause is over. They are "into" something else now.

So there is a test. When you have your car bent and your soul rent over dinner by a guest doing his South African routine, ask what causes he has espoused in the past. Was he for Pol Pot (Ret'd), for the Viet Cong, against the Shah, supporting the African people against colonial exploitation? Does he think and worry now about the devastating effect of his action? Does he still think of the Cambodian, Vietnamese or Iranian people? If he is genuinely compassionate he would continue to, denounce their current exploitation and feel some little guilt for his part in it.

Supporting exploited people is not a moral free ride in which, if all goes well, one can feel morally superior and if all goes badly one can wash one's hands of it and rush on to talk of Nicaragua. Those who urge action but feel no responsibility for its consequences and discard the successive human objects of crusades as so many toys are not carers for poor people but their new exploiters. They are not usually very good friends either. I wouldn't invite them to dinner again.

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.

moreover... Miles Kingdon

A superior sort of brother

Continuing our series, People who have Very Unusual Jobs Indeed, No 23: A man who is building a monastery single-handed.

Brother Jonathan is rather vague about the precise location of the monastery he is building, perhaps because he has no intention of letting its solitude be disturbed once he has finished it. He is not only building it single-handed; he also intends to live in it single-handed.

"The order I belong to is a very solitary one. I am the only member. Well, this was the intention when I started it. I have seen far too many orders undermined and destroyed by internal dissension, and I thought that having an order with just the one member might not exactly guarantee peace and harmony, but it would be a great help."

What is it about the monastic life that appeals to Brother Jonathan? The solitude? The meditation? The return to nature?

"I think it's the weekend retreat bit, really. I should also explain that it's a part-time order, as I shall only be a monk at weekends, driving down to the monastery on Friday afternoons after work. It's back to London on Monday mornings and to a normal working week. That way I hope to keep in contact with the real world. One must not cut off oneself entirely."

Does Brother Jonathan intend to pursue any of the traditional callings of a monk, such as the keeping of fish-ponds or the raising of bees?

"Funny you should mention that, as I intend to go back to the old tradition of brewing alcoholic liquors. As a matter of fact, this is the bit I am constructing first and although the monastery itself is not really started, the distillery is going great guns and I am producing 30,000 bottles a week already."

Bottles of what?

"It's a rather delicious, honey-based liquor called Drambuch."

Couldn't that be confused with a rather more famous potion of nearly the same name?

"That is the idea, yes. The bottle is very similar and so is the label. The main difference is that my drink retails at about £2 less per bottle, and this has proved very attractive

to the trade. In fact, the business has already taken off in a big way, which of course is why I have to be in London all the week."

Brother Jonathan does not at first give much impression of being a monk. Dressed in a large sheepskin jacket, sporting rings and a large watch, he drives around in a BMW and is generally accompanied by a blonde companion.

"Absolutely right. Some orders take a vow of poverty. In mine, you have to take a vow of richness. My belief is that by satisfying the wants of the body you can forget them as more easily, probably. And in a curious sort of way, the possession of large sums of money enables you to live very simply. You look at the photo of the average millionaire in the paper, he's probably wearing a bathing suit, a medallion and little else, which is simpler than any medieval monk ever dressed."

The suspicion grows as you talk to Brother Jonathan that the production of Drambuch seems more important to him than the meditative life - indeed, you can't help feeling that his drive to complete his monastery may not be as strong as the drive to make large amounts of money. He smiles at the idea.

"Absolutely spot on, old son. There never was any monastery at all, or at least only a pile of old stones in the garden of my country house. But me and the accountant reckoned it would be a wonderful tax write-off claiming the cost of a monastery against the profits of the liquor, and so far the Inland Revenue boys have fallen for it hook, line and sinker. We've even got a calligrapher on the firm, writing letters to them in beautiful italic handwriting on old parchment. It impresses them no end."

So there is no monastic order of one member at all?

"Certainly there is. All official and above board. In fact, I believe it is the only monastic order which has its registered office in the Cayman Islands. Now, I must rush, so go in peace, son, and here's a bottle of Drambuch for the good lady."

Trevor Fishlock

ON THEIR HEADS BE IT

The gamesmanship is over. Mr Ted Knight and Mr Derek Hutton and their municipal followers have long deserved a comeuppance for their extravagant refusal during the "rate-capping" campaign to act responsibly in office. But the decision of the district auditors to pin figures of lost public money to individual councillors is no occasion for celebration. The district auditor has fierce powers, which he has rarely had to exercise. Resisting him in the courts, which the 90 or so councillors are entitled to do, will require them to muster substantial legal resources. The protracted process of surcharge and disqualification will lay another shadow over the already dark landscape of Liverpool.

But the district auditors had to act and would surely have acted weeks ago had they not been so scrupulous in reading the voluminous representations made from Lambeth and Liverpool. The law - if the councillors choose to go to court - stands to be usefully clarified. A firm had to be called to the rhetorical posturing which between May and June had replaced administration in many urban council chambers.

If the district auditors' case is upheld, there will be pressure for similar actions to be taken against councillors in Camden and Islington and Southwark who also delayed for so long in

making a legal rate. The law specifies no precise date for setting a rate. But the district auditors' legal duty is clearly to prevent unnecessary loss of public funds because of wilful refusal by councillors to make necessary decisions; if the auditors were to be overturned in the courts, a large hole would open in our municipal administration which would quickly have to be filled by new legislation.

Already the district auditors' action has served a salutary purpose, even before the process of surcharge and disqualification begins. It has taught this group of councillors the lesson that responsibility is theirs - it cannot be shrugged off to officers or civil servants or ministers. Mr Knight and Mr Hutton are quite at liberty to preach revolution in the town hall, but they are not at liberty deliberately to incur losses on the public account. Both men and their followers were warned by their permanent officials and by the auditors. They chose their path and now they must carry the consequences. The district auditors' action, however long it lasts, will be a constant reminder to other councillors; to candidates thinking about the 1986 elections. There is no refuge in spurious collectivism. The law requires every serving councillor to stand by his or her vote.

A parallel lesson must be learned in Liverpool. There is

still, just, a chance that the city's municipal Micawberism might see it through 1985-86 and that tinkering with capital and current accounts of a disreputable but legal kind could keep the ship afloat. It is a slim chance. Beyond it there is an unbridgeable gulf between the income planned by Labour councillors when they set the rate in the early summer and the expenditure they then and subsequently willed. No one can contemplate the failure of the two ends to meet with equanimity; the prospect is not just of refuse uncollected, schools closed and municipal disorganization, but of a severe jolt to the City and all financial institutions that lend to the town halls.

The Government, and the country, have to be prepared for such a collapse. Eventually, yes, the central government might pick up the pieces. But while the financial crisis plays itself out, nothing must let the Liverpool councillors off the hook they fashioned for themselves two years ago when they announced their intention to "confront". Liverpool, this sad city, must be an object lesson of the consequences of irresponsible administration: if its people return a Militant-dominated council, they must be the first witnesses of the result. The spectacle for the rest of us may be unhappy but how else can the public's education in financial and administrative necessity proceed?

SAY NO TO SANCTIONS

The fact that President Reagan has imposed selective economic sanctions against South Africa is more important than what they contain. But more significant still is that he has done so to forestall far stronger demands within Congress.

None of these points, including his commitment only to consult with his allies over the possible banning of Krugers, will be lost on EEC foreign ministers who assemble today in Luxembourg for a meeting on political cooperation which will be dominated by a not dissimilar range of considerations. After spending yesterday discussing its own future, Europe must now turn to that of Southern Africa on which so much of the future of the whole continent may depend.

The expectation that the community will decide on real - as opposed to cosmetic - sanctions, has diminished since the return from the Cape of the Italian, Dutch and Luxembourg foreign ministers who have already intimated their belief that such measures would not work. This will be the first opportunity for them to report officially and at first hand to their community colleagues, but there seems little reason why they should have changed their minds within a week.

Sanctions should not be applied by Britain, however distasteful the system of apartheid might appear. Worldwide pressure for sanctions has increased and seems to be increasing, but the argument for imposing them might be said to have gone the other way. The South African economy may be under siege. But it is not a siege laid by

overseas politicians. It is in trouble - and its masters are in trouble - because businessmen at home as much as those abroad are fast losing confidence in its prospects. Opponents of sanctions have long argued that apartheid would in the end destroy itself - and this prophecy now looks like being fulfilled.

There is an argument that a little extra pressure, universally applied, would hasten the process. The process to what, one might ask. This will certainly be used against Britain by its fellow members of the Commonwealth at next month's heads of government meeting in the Bahamas, where Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe will be under intense pressure to change course. The Commonwealth, certainly its African section, is no advertisement for democracy or economic efficiency. When its leaders want to hasten the collapse of South Africa into the sort of ruin, anarchy and despotism which so many of them have imposed on their own people, their advice should be treated with the cynicism it deserves.

But no British Government, whatever its political colour, can lightly disregard its twelfth largest export market, which was worth £1,200 million last year to the British exchequer. This is admittedly less than the £1,727 million earned by British industry in black Africa in 1984 - and one cannot ignore that either. But the two are not mutually exclusive.

Nor for that matter can black Africa, or black Southern Africa anyway, forget the interdependence of its economy with that of Pretoria. The Southern African

Development Conference (SADCC) nations - linked in 1980 to help to decrease that dependence on the Cape, were unable to reach unanimous agreement at their recent summit. Countries like Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland are heavily reliant upon their cross-border relationship with South Africa and although Lesotho has called on the West to press ahead with sanctions, its plea sounds economically unwise and could, if heeded, do harm to its own people. The importance of South Africa to its neighbouring states is a fact of life which cannot be wished away.

This dependence of black upon white and vice-versa applies to South Africa itself as well as to the region. Apartheid has always been doomed in the long-term because the country's industry needs more and more black workers to prosper - and needed to have them nearby - not confined to some distant homeland. Though a grossly underprivileged section of South African society, the black population has prospered in relative terms - and has been expected to enjoy a gradually improving standard of living in the years to come. Economic sanctions - even if they worked - would certainly make life worse for the blacks, with no certain prospect of that life ever recovering.

There are no easy answers for South Africa, which has to be helped to try to effect gradual peaceful change towards a multi-racial society. Sanctions seem unlikely to achieve all those objectives.

TIME TO FREE EVERY HOSTAGE

Israel will today release a further batch of the Lebanese prisoners who were illegally transferred to Israeli territory on April 2. This was confirmed yesterday by the spokesman of the Israel Defence Force (IDF) after the foreign minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, had announced it in Japan. Reuter reported military officials in Tel Aviv as saying that all the remaining detainees - said to number 120 or 150 - would be freed, but the spokesman refused to confirm this to our correspondent, who suggests that the release of at least some of them could be delayed because two Katyusha rockets were fired yesterday at a base in southern Lebanon manned by the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese Army" (SLA).

Israel has consistently said that the release of the detainees would depend on "the security situation on the ground" in south Lebanon, thereby confirming that they are in fact hostages for the behaviour of their neighbours, relatives and (Shia) co-religionists. They were held hostage as part of a strategy to cover the retreat of the IDF from Lebanon and to build up the SLA as a replacement. The strategy has so far worked better than most observers expected, as our correspondent reported yesterday in his assessment of the coalition government's first year in office.

The withdrawal of the IDF is not in fact complete: significant numbers of Israeli soldiers remain in Lebanon and it is still very doubtful whether the SLA

could survive without them. But the Israeli casualty rate has been drastically reduced, perhaps because the Shia and other Lebanese nationalist militias have been preoccupied with the continuing struggle for power in Beirut. In the south there has been a return to something like the precarious "normality" which preceded the Israeli invasion in June 1982. The main difference is that Amal, the Shia militia, has replaced the Palestine Liberation Organization as the main military force confronting the Israelis and their Lebanese auxiliaries.

Israel would be unwise to count on the permanence of this state of affairs, however. Besides it is far from certain that the taking of Lebanese hostages has contributed to the success achieved so far, and even if it has it is an unacceptable means of waging war, being clearly condemned by the Fourth Geneva Convention. The hostages should not have been taken. Having been taken, they should have been released before now, and certainly it is to be hoped that they will all be released today.

The only time when there was a strong case for not releasing them was when their release was being demanded as a condition for the release of the passengers and crew of the hijacked TWA Boeing. Having made the mistake of releasing a number of convicted terrorists (by any definition of that term) among more than a thousand prisoners exchanged for three Israeli

POWs, Israel was rightly anxious not to confirm the idea that the way to get what you want out of Jerusalem is to seize a group of civilians and hold them to ransom.

In that very difficult crisis the Israeli government took the only sensible line open to it, which was to insist that the timing of the release of the Lebanese would not be influenced one way or the other by the hijackers' demands, while leaving it to others to convince the hijackers that politically it would be much easier to release the Lebanese after the American hostages were freed than before.

Diplomats of various nationalities worked overtime to get that message across, and the TWA hostages were released on June 30. Quite long enough has passed since then for the Israelis now to release their remaining hostages without there being any obvious link between the two. Why Mr Shamir should therefore go out of his way to reestablish such a link by telling the Japanese that Israel has been influenced by the requests of other countries is very hard to understand.

It goes without saying that the seven Americans, four French and one British citizen still being held by various groups in Lebanon (not to mention countless Lebanese nationals of all persuasions) should also be released without further delay; however many Lebanese hostages Israel does or does not release today.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insight on Aston's path to excellence

From Mr Lewis Stretch
Sir, May I welcome Sir Edward Parkes's recognition (September 4) of the position of Aston University, an institution for which I must always have great affection, but refute his attack on some of those who enabled it to get there? For the quotations below I would refer the reader to the latest annual report of the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Crawford, whom Sir Edward manifestly, rightly and highly regards.

I had long departed when Aston suffered "the slashing attack made on it by the University Grants Committee in 1981". Moreover, I had recorded doubts about the method and rate of implementation of the Robbins reforms long before they dawned on the DES and UGC (Home Universities Conference, 1963/4), and about some of our reactions. So I can draw attention to the difference between intelligent pruning and ruining the shape of the tree of knowledge without being accused of either hindsight or sour grapes.

To sustain an advanced economy, a steady rise in the efficiency of established processes is just as vital as pioneering new developments. Indeed Admiral Rickover, no mean exponent of the latter in the US nuclear submarine programme, maintained that neglect of the former was the most serious obstacle to introducing new technologies.

My own experience concurred, and influenced my decision - after hitting the problem in building up the teams at Calder Hall for the UK Atomic Energy Authority and at Brethby for the National Coal Board

- to join Peter Venables at the College of Advanced Technology.

Our successors were not moribund and out of date, but doing a job for which the UGC and its sub-committees had little understanding and sympathy - despite Robbins's warning that institutions with markedly different styles and purposes were needed if the UK were to make up its deficiency in the facilities for higher education required to raise the standard of design, production and management throughout industry.

So while one is delighted that "the depths and strength of Aston's staff" have enabled it under Professor Crawford's leadership to weather the storm, set out on a new course, and maintain its "excellent graduate employment record" even in hard times, it is regrettable that it "now produces far fewer graduates to be snapped up by industry and commerce". Such changes do not help to revitalise a moribund and out-of-date economy.

It was a tragedy that Sir Keith Joseph did not reform the Byzantine control systems of the DES and UGC before using such obsolete tools in reshaping the educational system. One might sympathize more with Sir Edward's difficulties and hesitations in such circumstances if he refrained from adding insult to injury. For his actions in 1981 spoke as loudly as his present words.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS STRETCH,
(Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aston University, 1966-69),
1 Manor Close,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire,
September 6.

Farm quotas in question

From Mr Robert Leigh
Sir, Dr Speedy's case against quotas (September 5) is strong but incomplete. In this part of the country stock farmers have been forced to cut down their purchases of cattle feed, and to attempt to grow a wholly uneconomic few acres of barley, much of which in this weather is still on the field and only to be saved by being combined wet and incurring huge drying costs. Thus the dairy quota is predictably enough, aggravating the surplus in arable production.

The correct answer is a very simple one. Under present policies profitability in both arable and grassland farming is closely related to high input and high output systems, and the key to both is a heavy use of nitrogen fertilisers. A substantial tax on nitrogen would redress the balance: making a lower output actually more profitable.

Such a tax would be predictable and sure in collection (nitrogen throughout Europe is produced in a small number of very large facilities), and would result in a substantial saving of energy. It would lead to a less stressful and more traditional approach to farming as a whole. It would reduce substantially the cost of the CAP (common agricultural policy) by eliminating surpluses in all sectors.

Initially cost of production would be increased (though a good deal less than vested interests will argue). In the long term, by changing the direction of plant breeding and farm management and eliminating the high cost of marginal production, costs might actually be reduced.

Rendering to Caesar

From the Director of the Charities Aid Foundation
Sir, The Bishop of Liverpool is reported in your columns (September 5) as saying that more highly paid people should expect to pay more taxes - almost should insist on paying more taxes - in order to provide more facilities and services for the less well-off.

It seems to me that if we are to become a comparatively low-tax society in order to free the spirit of enterprise etc, then the way the hypothetically rising number of well-paid, people should discharge their

responsibility to the poor is by making regular and planned payments to the voluntary sector.

One of the lessons of the last thirty years is that centralised tax-raising services become dated and rusty very quickly. So let us define the basic provisions which should be paid for from taxes to run alongside increased complementary services provided at donors' discretion.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BROPHY, Director,
Charities Aid Foundation,
48 Pembury Road,
Tonbridge, Kent,
September 6.

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One of the lessons of the last thirty years is that centralised tax-raising services become dated and rusty very quickly. So let us define the basic provisions which should be paid for from taxes to run alongside increased complementary services provided at donors' discretion.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BROPHY, Director,
Charities Aid Foundation,
48 Pembury Road,
Tonbridge, Kent,
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Design changes on the Underground

From the Chairman of the London Underground
Sir, I welcome Clive Aslet's support for the long-overdue investment programme which is bringing so many stations on London's Underground up to modern standards - and incidentally helping us to win back passengers (Spectrum, September 6).

But how ironic to read his reference to "the less ambitious approach of the Paris Métro". I have lost count of the number of times I have had to explain why we have not been able to emulate the splendours of Paris and in particular the Louvre Station.

The art content of our more glamorous schemes is not particularly expensive. If a wall is to be retiled, it costs little more to do it well than to do it badly. But the assumption that we are not undertaking more modest schemes is incorrect.

Here at St James's Park, for example, recent improvements consisted mainly of extending throughout the ticket hall the Travertine flooring which graces the Holden headquarters building surrounding the station. And the listed Holden stations in north London are, without fuss, being modestly and sympathetically restored. And there are many examples of Victorian and Edwardian being maintained and restored.

Expenditure guidelines at different stations are derived from comprehensive market research, using techniques which allow passengers to value alternative improvements. The London Underground belongs not to the architect, nor to the accountant, but to the passenger.

Yours sincerely,
TONY M. RIDLEY,
Chairman and Managing Director,
London Underground Limited,
53 Broadway, SW1,
September 6.

Pigeons in the Tube

From Mr John B. Price
Sir, Recent observations of the travelling habits of some of London's first pigeon population suggest a level of intelligence hitherto unsuspected. Using the District Line, I have seen pigeons boarding the Underground trains at Edgware Road station and later, alighting at various points along the line. Fulham Broadway and Parson's Green seem to be favoured and also Putney Bridge if it is low water.

Usually silent and straightfaced season ticket-holders have readily responded to my enquiries and report that this practice has been continuous over a long period. Some interesting conversations have been enjoyed over the antics of our blatantly fare-dodging feathered friends.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN B. PRICE,
Worcester House,
38 Alwyne Road, SW19,
August 30.

Links with USSR

From Mrs Nadia Bakhat
Sir, In his letter published in *The Times* on September 3, Hugh Jenkins asks those people who demonstrate when Soviet artists appear in this country to show their opposition to the Soviet Union "to consider whether their actions in the past have assisted their cause".

Perhaps Hugh Jenkins could suggest other means, if free demonstration is not appropriate, at the disposal of Ukrainians like myself to voice concern about the continued incarceration in Soviet prison camps on charges of "anti-Soviet propaganda" of many Ukrainians, such as Lev Lukyanenko, Danylo Shumuk and Zorian Popadiuk.

Yours faithfully,
NADIA BAKHAT,
20 Ensworth Road,
Liverpool,
September 5.

Certificate details

From Dr A. P. Joseph
Sir, Margaret Allen's letter (September 4) complains about the details entered on English marriage certificates. She is discontented by one aspect of this situation - genealogists too are frustrated with many others, including Ms Allen's complaint (although for different reasons to hers).

In many other countries (even in Scotland which is close enough by superior systems obtain and access to the certificates' data is considerably easier than that allowed by the English Registrar General. The time is long overdue for a complete revision of the information that should be provided on English birth, marriage and death certificates; and for a vast improvement in the accessibility of the existing data.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY JOSEPH,
(UK Representative, Society of Australian Genealogists),
25 Westbourne Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham,
September 5.

From Ms Susan Kelly
Sir, If Ms Margaret Allen (September 4) is concerned about the wording of her daughter's marriage certificate, I suggest that she sits down and pours herself a stiff drink before she reads the form her daughter will have to fill in next time she renews her passport.

As a married woman she will have to fill in details of her husband's name, address, date of birth and so on along with the date of the marriage, regardless of whether she is entitled to British citizenship in her own right or not.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN KELLY,
159 Southfield Road, W4,
September 4.

ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 10 1923

Appalling loss of life and property followed the earthquake in Japan on September 1, 1923. Over 143,000 people were killed, missing and 876,000 dwellings in Tokyo and Yokohama were destroyed. Our Correspondent was Ronald Cartan (1888-1980) who was in the midst of the stricken area. Years later he wrote, "I am still wondering how I escaped". In conditions of great difficulty and danger he nevertheless sent dispatches which presented vivid accounts of death and destruction.

HAVOC OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

STREETS STREWN WITH WRECKAGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TOKYO (via Nagoya), Sept. 7.

After sending off my message by Army aeroplane in Nagoya yesterday I made a tour of the ruined quarters of Tokyo, journeying by motor-car was hazardous, owing to the danger of the shells of buildings, telegraph poles, and walls falling. The city had a vast tramway system; now all the wires are down and the supporting poles are leaning over the street, while telegraph poles have been hurled through the streets being left in the ground and the tops of the poles left hanging from a mesh of wires above.

The ruins of the city are a waste of brick, masonry, and cinders, giving off clouds of gritty dust, and the stench of burned bodies. The general horror is increased by the great heat, while mild earthquake shocks continue at intervals. In the course of my tour I was able to recognize business houses simply by the news of sales standing up from heaps of charred debris. Various buildings which had been built standing provide a constant menace and are isolated.

It must be remembered that the vast majority of buildings in Tokyo were wooden; this was the cause of the surprisingly rapid spread of the fires. Hundreds of wooden houses, shops, and dwelling collapsed completely at the first shock, imprisoning thousands of people, of whom a vast number were later burned.

Some concrete buildings stood the shock well, but most succumbed afterwards to fire. One building in the course of construction collapsed at once, carrying the workers down with it. In the first shock, imprisoning thousands of people, of whom a vast number were later burned.

Small shopkeepers in many places are already clearing the sites of their shops, or mending roofs, or digging the remains of their stock from the debris. Here I find a bronze Buddha recently white hot, cooling off; there a vase or metal dragon split in twain by the heat. It has to be remembered that Tokyo is really a gigantic village, with scores of straggling lanes and few wide roads or big buildings, so that it is very difficult to find the slightest damage to buildings. My own house missed the fire by fifty yards, but was much shaken, and three around have been levelled; refugees sleep in the garden. A Buddha among the trees in the forecourt is unharmed, and still severely shaken. The following day, a week ago, it smiled on waving trees and flashing lightning of laughing children.

Some foreigners have made the forty-mile walk to Yokohama and back, and their reports can hardly be reproduced. Fire enveloped the city immediately after the earthquake, and only one building, the Chamber of Commerce, is left standing. The dead are heaped in the streets, and in the canal, the river, and the harbour scores of corpses are floating. Many passengers were hurled in flames. Every building on the bluff collapsed and rolled down the hill, and it is impossible yet to tell who is dead and who living. Husbands who lived in Yokohama and worked here have tramped back, but still do not know the fate of their wives. Scores of people were trapped in every building; a few managed to get out on board ships and escaped with their lives, but with all their property gone.

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Whistle stop

From the Chairman of the Burlington Arcade Association

Sir, I am grateful to your correspondent, Miss Jessica Hughes (September 3) for reporting the prompt action of our beadle in silencing a whistler in the Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly. Whistling has been forbidden here since the Regency, and our beades have sharp ears for those who unmelodiously break our laws.

Music is also prohibited, though we occasionally permit orchestral concerts in the Arcade by young talented musicians. However, the standard of whistling in this country is low and therefore unacceptable to us. This was so even in 1819, when Lord George Cavendish built the Arcade and enforced our strict anti-whistling laws.

Then, as now, a good whistler was a very rare bird indeed.

Yours sincerely,
D. W. T. MOORE (Chairman),
Burlington Arcade Association,
Burlington Arcade,
Piccadilly, W1.

September 4.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 9: The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) and Mr. Dennis Thatcher have left the castle.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 9: The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, Commandant in Chief of the Royal Household, and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Gala Preview of *Gigi*, in aid of the Leukaemia Research Fund, at the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's and Lynette Mary Scott, B1 and the Deputy Commissioner (Hampshire), St. John Ambulance (Mrs G. Duke).

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, Commandant in Chief of the Women's Transport Service (FANY), this evening attended a Corps Dinner of the Women's Transport Service at Duke of York Headquarters, Chelsea, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Corps Commander (Mrs S. Parkinson).

Mrs. Malcolm Wallace was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
September 9: Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Gala Preview of *Gigi*, in aid of the Leukaemia Research Fund, at the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. J. Blomman and **Miss L. M. Carswell**
The engagement is announced between Peter John, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Blomman, of Chertsey, Surrey, and Lynette Mary Scott, B1 and the Deputy Commissioner (Hampshire), St. John Ambulance (Mrs G. Duke).

Mr T. J. Care and **Miss A. A. Fellows**
The engagement is announced between Timothy James, only son of the late Mr J. L. Care and Mrs E. E. Thomas, of Hythe, Hampshire, and Alison Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John H. Fellows, of Gulsborough, Cleveland.

Mr P. P. Morris and **Miss A. M. Berthelot**
The engagement is announced between Philip, youngest son of Lieutenant Commander W. D. Morris, RCN (ret) and Mrs M. D. Morris, of Walsley, Hampshire, and Alison Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John H. Fellows, of Gulsborough, Cleveland.

Mr P. W. Rankin and **Miss K. Wilkinson**
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs P. S. Rankin, of Edinburgh, and Katherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Wilkinson, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. R. Shivers, RN, and **Miss J. A. Wearing**
The engagement is announced between Michael Peter, only son of Commander and Mrs M. J. Shivers, of Alverstoke, Hampshire, and Sarah Anne Ward, elder daughter of the late Wing Commander D. C. Charlier and Mrs Charlier, of Nacton, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Mr R. S. Stammers and **Miss J. A. Wearing**
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. Stammers, of Ramkell, Nottinghamshire, and Janet, only daughter of Mr and Mrs N. B. Wearing, of Oxton, Merseyside.

Leighton Park School Reading

Autumn Term begins today and will end on Saturday, December 14. The school has expanded by the addition of Fryer Junior House for 11 and 12-year-old boys. The senior prefect, Edward Sambrook Smith, has been elected. A play, *The Boy Who Swam with Piranhas*, will be performed on November 14-16. David's Nelson Mass on November 30, and Marc Connelly's *Green Pastures* on December 5-7.

Brentwood School

Michaelmas Term begins today. Mr W. J. Skinner succeeds Mr P. J. Whitcombe as Headmaster. Hough and N. Hunt succeeds K. F. Threlkeld as head of school. Half-term is from October 18 to October 27. Old Brentwood day will be on November 16. The Winter Theatre production, *Waldo (A Song)*, a new musical by Andrew McGreggor and David Pickthall, will be presented on December 11, 12, 13, and 14. Term ends December 18.

Horticulture

Amateur wins gold medal

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

For the first time the Royal National Rose Society and the National Chrysanthemum Society are holding a joint show, which opened yesterday at the Horticultural Halls, Westminster.

At the rose show can be seen many of the 1985 award-winning new varieties, including the President's International Trophy and gold medal winner. This is a yellow and pink large-flowered rose code named "Macy's", raised by Sam McGredy, of New Zealand, and to be introduced by Sealand Nurseries next year.

The other gold medal winner is an orange and pink large-flowered rose bred by Mr George Langdale, of Lincoln. This rose had also won the society's Torridge award for the best new variety raised by an amateur.

The trade has supported the show well, and the Autumn Roses challenge cup for the best exhibit has been awarded to John Mattock, of Oxford, who is featuring "The Times Rose", a blood-red cluster-flowered variety.

The D'Esclapart cup has been won by Gandy's Roses, of North Kilworth, Leicestershire, who has also won the RNRS challenge cup by new exhibitors, C. and K. Jones, of Tarvin, near Chester, and the Jubilee trophy by Peter Beales, of Anteborough, Norfolk.

Gaining gold medals are E. B. LeGree, of North Waltham, Norfolk, who are showing the Rose of the Year, 1985, the white large-flowered "Polar Star" (this gained a certificate of merit this year); Cams of Colchester; and Hartness, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, who are the raisers of the yellow cluster-flowered variety, "Princess Alice", which has, this year, gained its trial ground certificate.

Of the major awards in the chrysanthemum show, the best vase of blooms in the show was awarded to C. Askew, of Desborough, for his vase of bright yellow reflexed, "Susan Freestone". In the competitive classes for seedling chrysanthemums, H. Walker, of Chester, was the winner.

The John Brooks trophy has been awarded to Mike Thompson, of Rhondda, The Cant trophy went to Don Charlton, of Billingham; and the Lillian Gertrude Brooks memorial cup to J. L. Davies, of Halesham. All of these awards are, basically, for the most successful exhibitors.

The best bloom in the rose show is a yellow and pink large-flowered variety named "Dixie", shown by F. D. Smith, of Rye, East Sussex. Major prize winners in the early-

flowering chrysanthemum show include the North Somerset Chrysanthemum and Dahlia Society who have won the Bentley trophy for the best exhibit: six vases in the class for affiliated society's championship of Great Britain. The society are now also national champions.

The Flo Cooper trophy for the best vase of blooms in the show was awarded to C. Askew, of Desborough, for his vase of bright yellow reflexed, "Susan Freestone". In the competitive classes for seedling chrysanthemums, H. Walker, of Chester, was the winner.

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OBITUARY

DR DOROTHY DYMOND

Historian and educationist

Dr Dorothy Dymond, CBE, historian and educationist, died on September 5 after a short illness. She was 94.

Born on July 3, 1891, the daughter of a Methodist minister, who went up to Somerville College, Oxford, from Manchester High School, in 1910, having gained an exhibition to read history. Her first-class degree in 1913 was followed in 1915 by a London University MA and a period as a schoolmistress.

In 1919 she became a lecturer in medieval history at St. John's College, London, and in 1932 was appointed the Principal of Portsmouth Training College, where she remained until her retirement in 1956.

A brilliant teacher whose inspiring lectures earned her a high reputation among students and colleagues, Dorothy Dymond was the model for the lively Miss Topas in Gladys Mitchell's novel, *Laurels Are Poison*.

Her advocacy of a more enlightened history syllabus with greater emphasis on the study of societies and cultures had an immense influence on several generations of young

teachers, and her ideas found practical expression in two stimulating books, *An Introduction to Medieval History* (1929) and *Europe and England: Earliest Times to Renaissance* (1935).

A short biography of Charlemagne was published in 1966, followed by several notable monographs on seventeenth-century Portsmouth. Her much acclaimed *Handbook for History Teachers* (1929), for which she was best known, was for long an essential reference book in every school.

A life-long member of the Historical Association and in her eighties still the indefatigable secretary of her local branch, she was elected to the council in 1927 and became a vice-president in 1947. At Portsmouth Training College she was an able and much respected Principal, and among her innovations was the inclusion of sociology in the curriculum, making Portsmouth a pioneer among teacher training establishments in the adoption of this subject.

She served on the University Grants Committee from 1946 to 1953, and was made a CBE in 1949.

After retiring, Dorothy Dymond continued to live in Portsmouth. Although she never held civic office, she had a considerable influence on the shaping of the local authority's cultural policies and was much involved in the establishment of Portsmouth City Record Office, the appointment of a full-time archivist, and the inauguration of the city's magnificent series of local history publications.

On her eightieth birthday she was accorded the rare honour of a civic banquet and a street was named after her. Five years later, an honorary DLitt was awarded by Southampton University. Her friends celebrated her ninetieth birthday in 1981 with the publication of a Festschrift, *Hampshire Studies*, in which she took great pleasure.

"D.D." was a much loved person. Her great charm, modesty and courtesy, her youthful outlook despite advancing years, and her wide range of interests endeared her to a host of friends who will greatly miss her.

MR FRANK E. PRICE

T. Mervyn Jones writes: Mr Frank E. Price, CBE, who died on August 25, aged 84, was one of the outstanding financial expert witnesses in the public sector.

Born in Aberllyry, where his father had moved from his ancestral Brecon to become a colliery company official, he entered the service of his urban district council at 15. A determined "fighter" even as a school-boy, he used his time as junior clerk to make himself proficient in shorthand and typing, and to study for the examination of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants. In his final he was awarded the gold medal.

This brought him to the attention of Frederick Alban, who had recently established the firm of Alban and Lamb in Newport. He invited Frank to the firm, made him responsible for the firm's correspondence, editor of the *Local Government Chronicle* and gave him articles to one of the firm's incorporated accounts.

In this way Frank became responsible for the initial

professional training of a host of future distinguished accountants in local government and with public boards. By the 1930s he had established a great reputation as an expert witness before Parliamentary Committees and at public enquiries. His services were welcomed by such eminent leaders as Walter Monckton and Malcolm Trustram Eve. His evidence was invariably thoroughly prepared, clear cogent and presented in a firm unshakeable yet always modest understanding manner.

He and his firm generally acted for counties in their claims for "increase of burden" against expanding county boroughs. In a famous case, following the Newport Extension Act 1934, concluding in the House of Lords in 1947, he scored a signal victory in upsetting in the counties' favour a pattern of financial settlement that Arthur Collins, his opposing financial expert, had long established in the county boroughs' favour.

On the death of Arthur Collins his partner Hill invited Frank to take his place as senior partner.

On the merger of the chartered and incorporated branches of the profession, he was appointed by the latter as one of their representatives on the new council. He served for some time on its professional practice or disciplinary body.

His first public appointment came in 1949, when the Minister of Fuel and Power, Hugh Gaiskell, appointed him a part-time member of Wales Gas Board. This appointment he held for the full duration of its existence.

He was valiant in support of Wales Gas Board's unique system of devolved local administration. His experience in local authority mergers had taught him that small is beautiful and efficient, and that combination into over-large authorities never achieves in practice the claimed "economy of size".

After gas board came appointments to Wales Industrial Estate, Cymbran New Town - of which he was deputy chairman - and then Newtown. For these and other public services he was appointed CBE.

SAUNDERS LEWIS

Canon A. M. Allchin writes: Saunders Lewis was indeed a writer of European distinction. Now that the first two volumes of Joseph Clancy's fine translations of his plays have been published (by Christopher Davies), it becomes possible for English readers to assess something more of his quality as a dramatist.

His literary criticism is marked by a striking combination of warmth, scholarship and wide-ranging sympathies. These were characteristics which marked his conversation. His own passionately held convictions did not prevent him from appreciating the convictions of others.

He must surely stand, with T. S. Eliot and David Jones, as one of the outstanding Christian writers of this century.

Birthdays today

Mr Thomas Allen, 41; Major J. D. M. Chrichton Maitland, 60; Major-General Sir Maurice Downes, 86; the Earl of Enniskillen, 87; Sir William Folkes, 88; Miss Judy Gorton, 37; Professor C. H. M. J. Gilles, 64; Mr David Hamilton, 46; Mr Niall Macdermott, 69; Mr Norman Morris, 54; Mr Justice Nolan, 57; Lord O'Neill of the Maine, 71; Mr Arnold Palmer, 56; General Sir Anthony Read, 72; Sir Peter Reynolds, 57; Mrs Betty Ridley, 76; Sir Edward Sayers, 83; Mr Norman Skelhorn, 76; Sir Rupert Spier, 75; Miss Gwen Waitford, 58; Professor Carol Weight, 77; Sir Graham Wilson, 90.

Latest wills

Lord Hale, of Norwood, London, formerly Mr Leslie Hale, Labour MP for Oldham 1945-50 and for Oldham West 1950-68, left estate valued at £46,309 net. Other estates include (net, before tax paid): Corder, Mr Herbert Alexander, of Newbigin on Lune, Cumbria, £348,010.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Brian Eric Capstick, QC, to be a circuit judge, on the South Eastern Circuit.



Anne-Sophie Mutter, aged 22, with her Stradivarius made in 1710, becomes the youngest soloist to appear at the Proms when she makes her debut at the Albert Hall tonight performing Brahms's Violin Concerto (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Science report

Complex world of rabbits revealed

By Sarah Banney

Counting the entrances to rabbit burrows is not a reliable way of estimating the number of the animals eating vegetable crops or pruned flowers.

And if an attempt is made to gas them in their burrows with cyanide or by ploughing up the subsoil in which the warrens are built, it is as well to have detailed knowledge of the soil.

So concludes Dr Hugh Kolb of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, after a survey of rabbit burrows around Edinburgh.

Burrows in sandy soil, he says, are constructed differently from those in other types of soil, and may require special treatment if they are to be fumigated or ploughed up. The rabbits in them probably also have a different social organization and behaviour.

Rabbits are once again becoming a pest in many parts of Britain. An important factor must be the development of immunity to myxomatosis.

Short of another epidemic of myxomatosis, farmers have resorted to resort to other control measures, such as shooting, using

ferrets, fumigation or ploughing of the subsoil ("warren ripping"). Until Dr Kolb's survey, little was known about the factors determining the form of rabbit burrows. He has detailed measurements relating to 31 burrows more than 2 metres long in four contrasting habitats where the soil ranges from almost pure sand to about a quarter sand.

Some of the burrows took the survey team two or three weeks to dig out. Two burrows in hard soil were so extensive that only part of them could be excavated. About 40 metres of one of these burrows on an upland hillside were measured, but the total length of all the connecting tunnels could have been several hundred metres, Dr Kolb says.

He found that the length of burrows at all the sites seems to have little relation to the type of soil or to the aspect of the site. But there seems to be a connection between soil type and the number of holes and junctions and the average depth of the burrows.

Rabbits can dig quickly in sand and their ears can be used to direct a tunnel's course. Burrows

in sand are thus larger and deeper and have fewer entrance holes and interconnections than those in harder, more clayey or gravelly soils, which take longer to dig and have more obstructions in the way. The Edinburgh survey also found that the burrows in sand have a greater volume (they average about three times as much per hole) than those in other soils.

For the farmer this means that the fumigation of sand warrens needs tackling in a special way. And subsoil ploughing of sandy soils on a hillside may also not be effective. Dr Kolb says, because of the greater depth of burrows in sand on a slope.

Because burrows in sand tend not to be interconnected, they are not to be dominated by a hierarchy of adult females in the warren, as seems to happen in more complex warrens in hard soils. The number of does breeding and rearing their young successfully could therefore be higher in sand warrens, Dr Kolb suggests.

Source: *Journal of Zoology* (London) vol 206, pp253-262 (1985).

JOHNNY DESMOND

Johnny Desmond, the singer and actor who rose to fame as a vocalist with Glenn Miller's band, died on September 6 in Los Angeles at the age of 65. He had performed in New York City as recently as last April.

Born Giovanni de Simone, in Detroit, Desmond began his singing career with Bob Crosby's band, touring as one of the Bob-O-Links. He then spent a year as a featured singer with Gene Krupa's orchestra.

Upon joining the US army he was sent to join Glenn Miller's Army Air Force band when it entertained troops in England and Europe. Desmond became known as the "G.I. Sinatra".

He later acted on his own radio show and worked as a vocalist on the popular morning radio programme *Don McNeill's Breakfast Club*, which originated in Chicago. He went for three months and stayed for six years.

During the 1950s, he made a number of hit records, including "C'est Si Bon", "The High and The Mighty", "The Yellow Rose of Texas", and, most notably, "Play Me Hearts and Flowers".

In 1958, he made his Broadway debut co-starring with Vivian Blaine and David Wayne in *Say Darling* and he later starred as Nicky Arnstein in *Funny Girl*.

His most appearances included *Cabaret Heat Wave*, *Escape From San Quentin*, *Desert Hell* and *China Doll*.

Professor George Polya, a Professor Emeritus of Mathematics at Stanford University, died on September 7. He was 97. Born in Budapest, he wrote the best-selling arithmetic book, *How to Solve It*.

Mr Windsor S. Spinks, who has died aged 62, was national chairman of the Royal British Legion.

School news

Cobham Hall

Autumn Term at Cobham Hall starts today and the guardian is Katherine St John, who will be held in London during the second half of term; for further details contact the school. The carol service will be held at the school on December 15. Term ends on Tuesday, December 17.

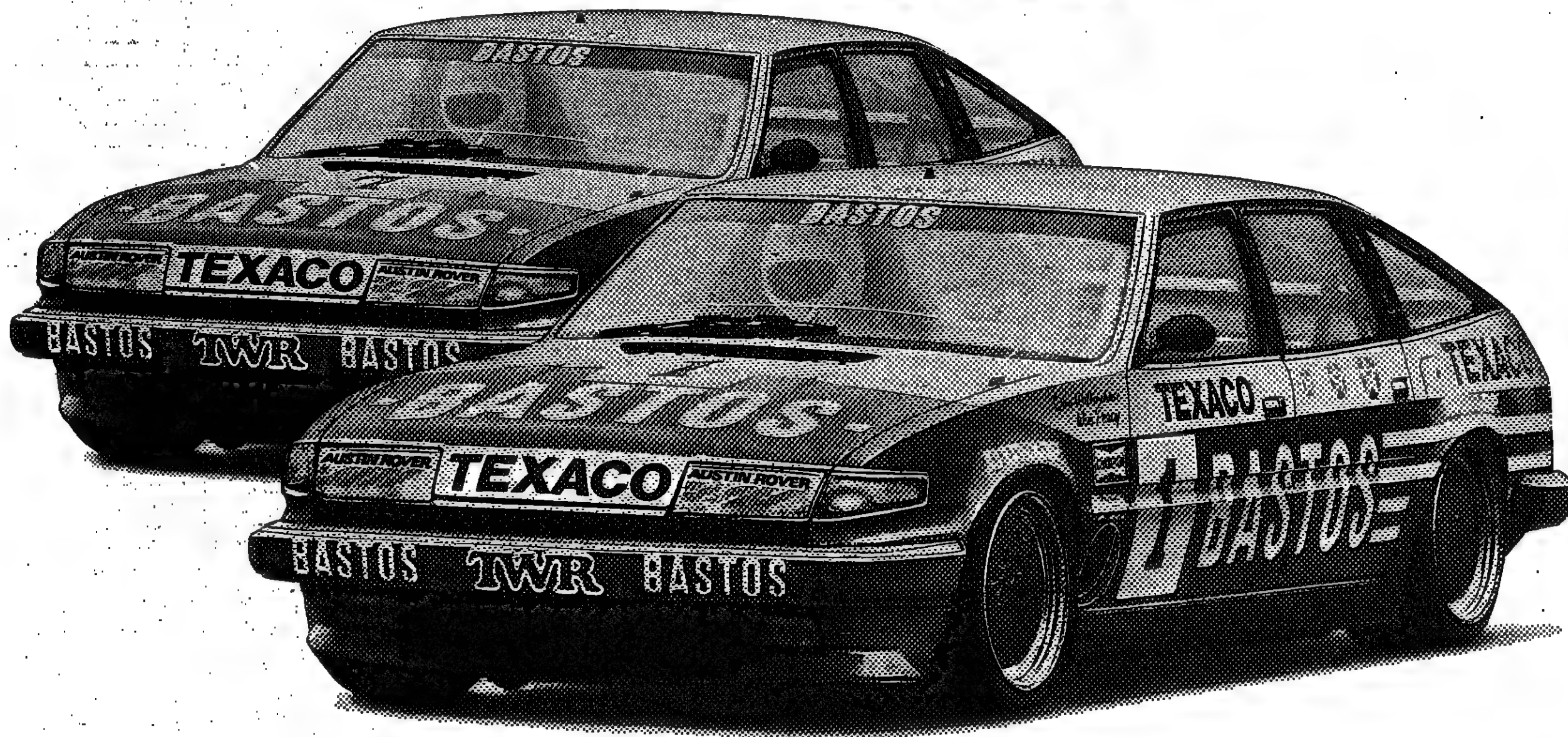
Dulwich College

Michaelmas Term begins today. S. J. Sharp is captain of school and C. B. Palmer is captain of football. The Friends of Dulwich College: few is on Sunday, September 29. An Old Alumnus Reunion (1930-60) will be on October 5. House plays will be performed in the Edward Hall on November 9. The Christmas concert will be held in the Fairfield Halls on December 9. A service will be performed in the Edward Hall on the evenings of December 11-14, and the service of lessons and carols will be held in the chapel on December 15. Half-term will be on October 19-27 and term will end on December 18.

Haberdersham Monmouth School for Girls

Autumn Term begins today and ends at noon on December 12. There are 615 girls in the school. Half-term will be from 3.40pm on Friday, October 18, to Monday, October 28. The annual meeting of the old girls' association will be held at the

Rover beats Europe's best.



At 5.50pm on Sunday, after 107 punishing laps, the Bastos Rovers stormed home to take 1st and 2nd places in the Tourist Trophy at Silverstone*

A great success for drivers Walkinshaw and Percy in car number 1, and Soper and Schlessler in car number 7.

And, as their 4th victory in Europe this year, another great achievement for Austin Rover in their motorsport programme.

And their success is your success.

Because everything Austin Rover learn from their cars on the track they put into their cars on the road.

The Silverstone Tourist Trophy.

Britain's leading saloon car race.

Won by Britain's leading saloon cars.

AUSTIN ROVER



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*Subject to official confirmation.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1	INDUSTRIALS S-2								
2	Sheela								
3	UKO								
4	Wedgwood								
5	Simon Car								
6	Telfer								
7	Third Mile								
8	Shelley								
9	Wear (W)								
10	Wicks (Glas)								
11	INDUSTRIALS L-R								
12	Rank On								
13	Nolton								
14	Freemantle Hdg								
15	RHP								
16	Molins								
17	Portals								
18	Manchester Ship								
19	Pennine Ind								
20	INDUSTRIALS A-D								
21	Concorde								
22	Beecham								
23	Davis & Newman								
24	Clarke (Fleming)								
25	Arreton								
26	Br Vm								
27	Bentley (S&W)								
28	Baird (Wm)								
29	APV								
30	Coors								
31	Building and Roads								
32	Northampton Brick								
33	Bryant								
34	Countrywide								
35	Ferriman								
36	Larson								
37	Higgs & Hill								
38	Roberts Adlard								
39	Taylor Woodrow								
40	Isotac Johnson								
41	Erith								

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

UNDATED

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

Prospective real redemption yield on projected inflation rate RPI of 4.0% and 5.0%.

1985 High Low Company Price Change Dividend Yield P/E

BREWERIES

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

BANKS DISCOUNT NP

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

1985 High Low Company Price Change Dividend Yield P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

BUILDING AND ROADS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

FOODS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

1985 High Low Company Price Change Dividend Yield P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

INSURANCE

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

LEISURE

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

MINING

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

1985 High Low Company Price Change Dividend Yield P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

OIL

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

SHIPPING

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

SHOES AND LEATHER

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

TEXTILES

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

TOBACCO

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
...

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Slightly lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Sept 2, Dealings End, Sept 13, Contango Day, Sept 16, Settlement Day, Sept 23.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND £2,000

Claims required for +42 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BASF

£50m placing attempt hits Woolworth

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Shares of Woolworth Holdings, the stores group, tumbled 12p to 478p yesterday as Rowe & Pitman, the broker, attempted to place 6.5 million shares and 16 million of loan stock. The package is worth more than £50 million.

But there were doubts whether the exercise had been accomplished. Market sources said the placing had not been completed and Rowe & Pitman refused to comment.

The shares and loan stock were said to have come from Robert Fleming, the merchant banker, one of the WH backers when the company was formed by City institutions to take over the then struggling F W Woolworth & Co operation.

Fleming refused to confirm the attempted sale. A spokesman stressed that the group had 17 per cent of the company indicating that the stock had not been cleared. He added: "We have every confidence in the Woolworth management and in the company's prospects".

Low Howard-Spink Campbell-Ewald gained 14p to 275p as the market heard that the advertising agency has won the account for the BBC. This is another success for Low Howard's politically prominent chief executive, Mr Tim Bell. Market men also expect good figures soon for the half year.

The ordinary share placing price was said to be 472p. For the loan stock the seller wanted £120.

Away from the Woolworth excitement, the market had, by recent frenzied standards, a relatively quiet day. But there was still a considerable element of takeover excitement.

In early trading shares, as measured by the FT 30 share index, touched a new peak of 1,024.8 points, 0.3 points above the January closing peak.

But by the close the index was 0.3 points down at 1,020.5 points. The 100-strong FT-SE share index closed 2.9 points down at 1,232.3 points.

The market was a little unsettled by fading interest rate cut hopes. The weakness of sterling trimmed gilts by up to 1/8.

Distillers Co and Allied Lyons continued to dominate the hyper-active drinks sector. With the Argyll Group hovering and stories that it had lined up the cash portion of its bid package, DCL climbed to another high of 415p, before settling 20p higher at 408p.

The market continued to cast around for defensive bid targets for DCL and alighted upon Trusthouse Forte, the catering and hotel group, up 9p to 148p.

Allied fell 7p to 283p. The composition of the Elders bid consortium has now touched, it is suggested, the Imperial Group.

It was suggested that Imps was prepared to buy the Allied food side if Elders won the day. Presumably, therefore, the brewing to tobacco group, was prepared to join Elders in mounting a bid.

Imps is believed to have sold its troublesome Howard Johnson catering and hotel group and is looking round for a home for this substantial cash. The group has, however, yet to confirm that it has clinched a Ho-Jo sale. Elders gained 12p to 175p on the thought that Allied was buying shares to influence the management against its bid plans.

The threat of a BTR rights

issue was an inhibiting factor. The conglomerate is due to announce interim results tomorrow and the market is fearful that with shares around their peak it will be tempted to launch a large cash call, perhaps not far removed from the £519 million Hanson Trust raised in July.

Pearson took a knock as sellers moved in, the shares

Fielding, Newson-Smith and Co, the broker, issued a buy signal for BOC Group yesterday. Ms Lindsay Jenkins believes the shares are an excellent defensive stock and could be in for a short-term run to about 330p. She predicts current year profits of £170 million, against £137.8 million, and £190 million next year. The shares rose 1p to 283p.

falling 17p to 328p. Quilter, Goodison, the stockbroker, has been leading the way, having said throughout this summer that the industrial group is a "sell". But another 15p or so off the share should see a return of buyers.

Satchel & Satchel Company ran ahead again, the share price up 10p to 700p. The leading advertising agency is enjoying support in the City, from analysts and from corporate clients with big advertising budgets.

Laird Group, the engineering outfit, shot 15p higher to 188p after its half-year results. Pretax profits rose by 21 per cent, drawing complimentary remarks from City analysts.

Westland, the helicopter and aero-engineer which has been under a cloud, was back in favour. The shares rose 10p to 68p after the Indian Prime Minister made encouraging noises about the prospects of a multi-million deal with Westland to supply helicopters to the sub-continent.

Wadkiss, another engineer which has had a hard time in the City this year, also felt the warmth of renewed buying. The shares gained 10p to 108p, taking them nicely clear of their 90p low point.

V G Instruments dropped 8p to 292p after the news from BAT Industries. BAT does not intend to sell its 69 per cent stake in VG, which is held through Grovesend Securities.

F H Tomkins, the growing industrial holding, company which has been a City favourite in the past year or two, rose again, the shares up 7p to 236p.

Confident buying of the stock makes this an ideal time for Tomkins to make a large acquisition, though there is still no definite sign of where it will go. A sizeable reverse takeover, however, has long been on the cards.

Turner & Newall came in for some buying, the price rising 3p to 87p. The interest was sparked by optimistic comment on the industrial group's prospects.

Further strengthening of the dollar against sterling, and other currencies, helped push Jaguar shares up again.

The price gained 7p to 295p and looks set to move through the 300p level before the end of the account - moods on the

foreign exchanges allowing. Lucas Industries fell 15p to 370p. Profit-taking was the cause. Market men have recovered quickly from last week's good news about the group's pension fund, and its ability to stop payments into the fund for at least two years.

Bernard Matthews looks more and more like the flavour of the month down on Throgmorton Street. The shares gained another 25p to 464p, after put on more than 100p in the course of the summer. City analysts have been flicking their lips about the turkey and meat products group since a memorable visit to the company some three months ago.

On the stores pitches, Dunhill Holdings slipped back on profit-taking. After a good run up at the end of last week, the share price lost 13p to 360p.

Fine Arts Developments, however, continued to rise, up 6p to 104p. Fine Arts is a City takeover favourite.

More on Cadbury Schweppes. The shares rose 4p to 149p as the market recovered from its jitters about last week's poor profits news. The theory is that either the foods group pull out a recovery or it is a sitting duck for a takeover. Bid speculation is already underway.

Meanwhile the group is doing its best to sell itself in America with "presentations" in selected cities.

Unit trust managers were in favour, ahead of the monthly sales figures from the Unit Trust Association. Market men appear to be looking for more good news, and a revitalized Arrow rose 5p to 107p.

Administration improved 10p to 76p and Ivory & Sime gained 4p to 130p. On the USM list Framlington went 10p better to 720p.

Despite its deal with Dixons, Acorn Computers fell 8p to 74p.

Traded option highlights

Courtauld was again the big draw in the traded options market, with 1,462 out of the total 7,876 contracts traded. The dollar/sterling option also proved popular in another active day for foreign exchange deal-

ers, and 1,122 contracts in that option changed hands.

Elsewhere only Imperial Group and ICI saw sizeable levels of business. Double-figure price changes occurred in

options in Barclays Bank and Courtauld. Barclays November 435 puts and February 390s and 420s puts showed rises of 10p to 15p, while the calls were down by similar amounts. Courtauld April 160 puts rose 18p.

COMMODITIES REVIEW

Traditional trader bows out of the LCE

By Michael Prest

Mr David Harcourt's retirement from the chairmanship of the London Commodity Exchange on September 30 marks the end of an era. The cliché trips off the tongue, but it is apt. The distinction between Mr Harcourt and his successor Mr Saxon Tate, is not merely a decade in age - 62 against 33 - nor the difference wrought by actively taking part in the Second World War.

It is that Mr Tate will have to complete over the next few years the far-reaching reforms - possibly the most important in the LCE's history - initiated during his predecessor's regime. The success of his endeavours could determine whether the LCE remains a leading international marketplace.

The magnitude of the accelerating transformation is well recognized and understood by Mr Harcourt. We young whippersnappers automatically think of commodity markets as futures markets. But Mr Harcourt says: "I really do represent the traditional commodity trader, the physical trader. The physical trader? It is easy to forget in a world of indices representing nothing much, when the speculator can set the tone of a market for 10 per cent of what is nominally his, that it was not always so - in London at least."

Indeed, when Mr Harcourt joined the august firm of Czarnikow in 1954, the London sugar market was still closed, a tribute to war, austerity and

exchange controls. He admits cheerfully that he knew little of the world he was about to enter.

After failing to get into the Foreign Office after the war, he spent several years with Unilever in West Africa before entering the hallowed portals of the Bank of England in 1949.

A personal introduction smoothed the way into the Bank. But as Mr Harcourt says: "It turned out to be quite good training." It gave him an overview of the City and a broad outlook which have undoubtedly helped in steering the LCE into the strange future of regulation and unification.

The move to Czarnikow was also the result of a personal contact - then as now connections may count more in the City than formal qualifications, although Mr Harcourt's family had no City links.

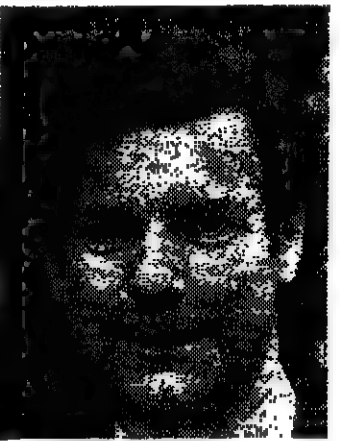
The informality of commodity trading appealed. More, "the general international character of it was what appealed to me."

In a smaller, more innocent trading environment, untouched as yet by the great explosion of the 1970s, personal contact was the chief way of doing business. But there were already signs of the changes which by the end of his career were to force an urgent re-fashioning of the LCE.

The London sugar market reopened in 1957, and the idea of futures markets was just beginning to catch on. Until about



David Harcourt Paved way for changes



Saxon Tate: Must complete far-reaching reforms

then, London physical traders who had wanted to hedge their positions used New York. De-colonization was getting under way, but as the centre of the sterling area, London's sugar imports from Commonwealth producers made it the world's main market.

London received an extra fillip from Senator Fidel Castro and the trade blockade of Cuba which deprived New York of its main supply. But the march of futures was relentless.

Mr Harcourt recalls of London: "In those days, people traded at all hours of the day and night, and futures and physicals were jumbled up together." Ironically, in a precursor of a now familiar story, London was obliged to order its futures market because American users complained.

Looking back on the period leading up to the commodity price explosion of the 1970s, which brought the futures trader to the fore, Mr Harcourt confesses: "Perhaps we were rather slow. We should probably have recognized that it had happened and we should have done something to embrace it." That failure is the root cause of all the upheavals through which London's commodity markets are passing today.

In 1964 Mr Harcourt became a director of Czarnikow, a post he held until 1981. Between 1973 and 1975 he was chairman of what was then called the United Terminal Sugar Market Association.

They were momentous years. The oil price increases helped to spark off worldwide inflation,

and other commodity prices, not least of all sugar, soared to what seemed like stratospheric heights.

Yet throughout that experience, Mr Harcourt clung to the essential idea that the LCE was not merely a speculators' playground. He insists: "It has got a real role in the distribution of raw materials and is not just a casino."

This fundamental purpose and justification for commodity exchanges is one of the reasons for his scepticism about the present vogues for "linkage" and "fungibility". "The commodity markets could do with a few more serious thinkers", he says.

He retired in 1981, but became the LCE's first full-time chairman, albeit unpaid, the following year because nobody else would do the job despite its evident importance.

"I have enjoyed seeing more co-operation between exchanges", he says. "I hope I have got this ball rolling". As the first chairman of the Joint Exchanges Committee, he was instrumental in paving the way for the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers.

"We did go ahead in slightly heedless way", he admits, and the vision of a relationship between the LCE and its member markets more resembling that of the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange is still to be realized.

But if it is, with Mr Tate as the first full-time, paid executive chairman of the LCE, the debt to Mr Harcourt will be considerable.

TEMPUS

Euro Ferries runs into some stormy weather

European Ferries shareholders have every reason to feel seashore. Their recent passage has been bumpy and yesterday's interim figures reflected rough conditions, with profits more than halved from £11.7 million to £5.6 million before tax, despite a sharp increase in turnover. The company, however, implies that dry land is in sight with promises of a better second half.

Euro Ferries points out that its interim figures are not indicative of the results for the whole year. The Channel ferry business is highly seasonal and the property contribution indicates some worrying trends.

Shipping made a small loss, having made a profit of £400,000 in the same period of 1984. That is despite the benefit of the vessels acquired from P&O and other recent investments. And it looks as if the Houston property market, where Euro Ferries is heavily committed, is still depressed.

Offsetting these downturns were a smaller loss from the Spanish golf resort, which still looks out of place in the group structure, and a better contribution from harbours.

While the market for Houston office blocks may well recover in time, Euro Ferries' more traditional activities could be facing long-term decline.

The ferries are almost bound to lose out once a cross-channel tunnel is built. Nearer term, the Suffolk port of Felixstowe, where the company is spending large sums of money, is in competition with a revitalized Harwich. Sealink's rival container port, only five miles away.

The second half will benefit from the recent £74 million rights issue, and the seasonally strong shipping business. There should also be a contribution from Stockley, where the company took a 29.9 per cent shareholding in exchange for most of its British Property portfolio. Profits for the whole year could turn out a little better than last year's £45 million.

On that basis the shares, at 124p, are trading on nine times earnings. The rating assumes the benefits of Euro Ferries' current capital spending programme will be apparent sooner than now seems likely.

Meanwhile the American

property developers Mr John Dick and Mr William Pauls are sitting on 22 per cent of the equity.

Commercial Union

Commercial Union, the composite insurer, has become one of the select band of three or four British companies to have arranged a US dollar Euro note facility. Its \$100 million programme follows the Euro note facilities announced last month by BOC and Fisons.

The attractions of this form of funding are its cheapness and convenience. In theory notes up to almost any maturity can be used, but in practice they tend to be short term (three to six months). Unlike Eurobond issues, they do not have a panel of underwriters standing by to guarantee the issue and take a fee for doing so. Instead, the company simply sounds out its dealers - in CU's case they are Goldman Sachs International and Credit Suisse First Boston - and if it likes their bids it issues its notes.

Like the earlier companies to try this, CU plans to use its facility to replace bank borrowing and refinance existing working capital requirements. But while Fisons estimated that the cheapness of its Euro notes would shave its dollar borrowing costs by between 0.25 and 0.5 per cent, CU anticipates a saving of only around 0.0625 per cent.

CU is clearly enthusiastic about this form of funding since the \$100 million compares with total bank borrowing by the company in all currencies of £129 million (\$168 million). It is not planning any issues yet, however, and is not obliged to use the whole facility at once.

Dollar Euro notes are the closest British companies can come to the US Commercial paper market, which works on a similar basis. A sterling commercial paper market is prevented by the British rules against issuing paper of under one year's maturity. But even this is an improvement on conditions before the last Budget when the minimum maturity was five years.

It is clear that the digestion of Molinair has been the most important feature of the first half. But, even with senior management time so seriously distracted, the core businesses have still managed to thrive.

TSI has still, however, found the time to set up another impressive-looking deal, this time with a computer graphics company. Its technical strength, linked with TSI's financial and physical resources, will add yet another dimension to the group's growing list of services.

The shares closed 3p down at 200p. In the short term there may be further consolidation, but, even at current levels, they should not disappoint in the long term.

APPOINTMENTS

Mitchell Cotts: Mr Richard H. Binnington, managing director of Mitchell Cotts Chemicals, and Mr Brian T. Griffiths, managing director of Mitchell Cotts & Co (Engineering) have joined the board of Mitchell Cotts.

Sun Life Assurance Society: Mr Victor Wood has been elected a non-executive director.

Christian Salvages: Mr Alan J. Cole is to join the board.

Evered Holdings: Mr John Ford is to be finance director.

Bank of Scotland: Mr T. O.

Hutchison, a director of ICI, has been appointed an ordinary director.

Simon Engineering Process Plant Contracting Group: Mr J. W. Smith has been made chairman.

The Portchester Group: Mr Alan Roberts has been appointed a main board director with responsibility for development.

Sirius Insurance Company (UK): Mr A. C. Liddle has been named as managing director.

Chiltern Financial Services:

Mr Geoffrey Adams has joined the board.

Weir Westgarth: Mr Robert Anderson has been made finance director.

DCE Group: Mr Roger Berkeley has become finance director.

Hogan Systems: Three associate directors have been appointed - Mr Manuel Jones, for international technical and customer support; Mrs Rosemary Webster for finance and administration; and Mr John Moore for international sales and marketing.

Portals Holdings PLC

Banknote and Security Paper, Water Treatment, Engineering, Property

RESULTS FOR THE HALF YEAR TO 30th JUNE 1985

	Six months to 30th June 1985 £ thousands	Six months to 30th June 1984 £ thousands
Group Turnover	116,903	101,260
Group Profit before Taxation	9,100	7,224
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	4,947	3,954
Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit	29.15p	21.71p
Interim Dividend	7.50p	6.50p

THE HALF YEAR

In Papermaking the Overton and Bathford Mills have operated at full capacity with continuing strong overseas demand.

In Water Treatment some major orders, which we still hope to receive, have been delayed and we continue to improve our efficiency to meet severe competition.

In Engineering the increase in profit reflects strong demand for our products, much of it from export markets.



For a copy of the full interim statement apply to: The Secretary, Portals Holdings PLC, Laverstoke Mill, Whitchurch, Hants. RG26 7NR. Telephone: 0256 82 2360.

COMPANY NEWS

● PAVILLON LEISURE: Turnover was £144,025 (£77,236) for the six months to April 30. Trading profit was £458 (£18,185), profit per share was £0.0028 (loss was £0.015). While there is a small trading profit for the first time for many years, it relates to the busy winter season.

● OWEN AND ROBINSON: The directors state in the annual report that there has been an improvement during the first weeks of the current financial year and prospects of increased turnover are encouraging.

● IBL HOLLAND: The company has won contracts worth £1.54 million (£1.2 million) for three IBM Sierra 3090 computers to be supplied to Shell Nederland, ICI Holland and Hoogovens Group.

● ENTERPRISE OIL: A total of 25,000 shares have been sold at 194p on behalf of a fund under the discretionary management of Warburg Investment Management, whose parent company is financial adviser to Enterprise Oil.

● CHARTEHOUSE PETROLEUM: Schroder Wagg, which is advising Savon Petroleum, has announced that Schroder Invest-

ment Management has sold 150,000 ordinary shares a 102p on behalf of discretionary investment clients.

● SAKON OIL: A total of 4,000 shares were sold at 545p on behalf of a fund under the discretionary management of Warburg Investment Management, whose parent company is financial adviser to Enterprise Oil.

● SINTROM: The interim dividend is 0.75p (nil). The chairman has agreed to waive the whole of any dividend to which he would become entitled in respect of this year. With figures in 2000, sales were 7,959 (£3,996) for the six months to June 30. Profit before tax was 717 (£623), tax was 301 (£286), earnings per share were 3p (4.6p).

● WESTERN MINING: Western Mining Corporation Holdings year to June 18. Shares 11.1 cents (9.6). The final dividend is 4.0 cents (2.0), making 6.0 (4.0). Equity accounted net £40.37 million (£30.13 million). Turnover was \$560.63 million.

● STIRLING GROUP: Mr J. Grant, the chairman, says in his annual statement that challenging targets have been set for 1985/86 and so far the company is on course

to meet them. He expects performance to improve further this year.

● LION PUBLISHING: The company is issuing 400,000 ordinary shares of 50p at 125p per share payable in full on application, and £300,000 of 7 per cent convertible loan stock 1987/1997 at par convertible from 1987 at 185 per share. The applications list will close on Friday October 25 at 4 pm.

● R AND H HALL: Results for the half year to June 30 include an interim dividend of 1p (same). With figures in 2000, turnover was 69,324 (£9,956), pretax profit 1,025 (£918) including associates 523 (£288), and earnings per share were 2.84p (2.62p).

● CENTREWAY INDUSTRIES: The company is missing preference and ordinary dividends. With figures in 2000, turnover was 14,955 (£14,351) for the six months to June 30. Trading profit was up to 628 (£338), group net interest to 328 (£259), and profit before tax to 300 (£79). Earnings per share rose to 1.6p (nil).

● MILLS AND ALLEN INTERNATIONAL: The company has completed the acquisition of Nabisco. It has purchased 70 per cent of the equity for \$3.5 million (£2.65 million) cash and may purchase an additional 10 per cent for \$500,000. Up to a further \$2.8 million is payable if revenue targets are met.

● EDINBURGH FINANCIAL TRUST: Results for the six months to June 30 show an interim dividend of 0.2p (0.1p). Gross revenue less bank and debenture interest was £219,171 (£697,588), and net revenue after tax was £93,554 (£400,509). Earnings per share were 0.37p (1.5p).

● PALMERSTON INVESTMENT TRUST: A dividend of 3p (2.5p) has been announced for the year to March 31. Rent and charges receivable totalled £597,890

(£524,933), pretax profit £9,144 (£6,165), tax credit £963 (£42,007) charge and extraordinary credit £150,494 (£107,583). Earnings per share slipped to 1.2p (1.7p).

● OCEANA CONSOLIDATED CO: A dividend of 1p (0.86p) adjusted for capitalization for the year to March 31 has been declared. Total income £958,764 (£383,162), pretax profit £800,943 (£1,314,054), tax £232,947 (£390,775) and earnings per share were 9.15p (15.03p). The company said it had enjoyed a successful year.

● HAMPTON TRUST: The company has exchanged contracts for the acquisition of two London office buildings, Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, and Hamlyn House, Highgate, for £8.67 million plus costs.

● SHELDON JONES: A final dividend of 3.3p (3p) making 4.65p (4.35p) for the year to May 31 has been declared. With figures in 2000, turnover was 14,150 (£16,084) operating profit 790 (£697), pretax profit 804 (£663), and earnings per share 8.6p (6.7p).

● SECOND ALLIANCE TRUST: Final results for the year to July 31 show a dividend of 11.25p (9.25p), making 16.25p (12.50p). Gross revenue rose to £5,625m (£4,367m) and earnings per ordinary stock unit to 17.14p (12.79p). Net asset value per ordinary stock unit was up to 677p (£75.5p). Earnings have risen by 34 per cent.

● SECURITY CENTRES HOLDINGS: The company has agreed to recommend acceptance of an increased offer from Automated Security (Holdings). The all-share offer values each SCH share at 147.6p and the company at £23.45 million. AS(H) already has nearly 29 per cent of SCH.

● STROUD RILEY: Mr Roy V. Stroud, the chairman, said at the annual meeting that the order book had never been better. The company

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11 1/4%
Adam & Company	11 1/2%
Barclays	11 1/2%
BCCI	11 1/2%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Credits	11 1/2%
Continental Trust	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Midland Bank	11 1/2%
Nat Westminster	11 1/2%
Paribas	11 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	11 1/2%
Citibank NA	11 1/2%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

FORTUNA HOLDING COMPANY PLC

Payment of final dividend

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1984, of US\$ 2.00 per share has been declared payable on the "A" ordinary shares of US\$ 10 each, and US\$ 0.20 per "B" ordinary share of US\$ 1 each to shareholders registered as such on the register of shareholders on 31st December, 1984.

The dividend is payable in Geneva on

01-837 1350 COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

PROJECT MANAGER

C LONDON, to £35,000+car & mortgage subsidy
Company: Major north American banking corporation breaking new ground in the areas of investment banking and broking technology.
Position: Project Manager responsible for project planning, budgeting control and progress reporting. Management from definition through to implementation of a transaction processing system, investment banking system based on a DEC VAX network.
Experience: Management of a large financial project essential preferably in merchant/investment banking or stock broking. Knowledge of real-time systems & integrated database together with strong management & liaison/communications skills.
General: Outstanding opportunity to become involved in the latest areas of technology in a position which has in-built career growth.
Ref TS362

PROGRAMMERS / SNR PROGRAMMERS

C LONDON, £8-15K ANY COBOL
Company: One of the largest and most successful computer services companies - dealing with all hardware groups and commercial business application areas, staffed with competent and dynamic professionals.
Position: Programmers and Senior Programmers to work on major projects playing an integral part in a small team working from inception to implementation. Analysis involvement will be limited to experience and the desire to progress.
Experience: Programming - 8 mths-2yrs Cobol experience, gained on mainframe equipment. Preference will be given to candidates with ICL or IBM backgrounds. However, any machine experience will be carefully considered. Snr Progs - 3yrs plus with the emphasis being heavier on ICL & IBM experience.
General: These opportunities must be carefully considered by candidates with hardware/applications experience limited to one or even two users, as in the past this type of person has benefited considerably. Work includes involvement on both client site and in house, and because of the variety of hardware employed and the scope of applications, can lead to fast promotion, higher salaries and a certain prosperous future.
Ref TF230

CONSULTANTS

West & Central £12-20K JUNIOR CONSULTANTS
Company: Software Consultancy part of a National Corporation offering stability and a good career path to Junior Consultants & Consultants.
Position: General Consulting including pre/post sales support & training. The products are totally portable and the job will involve developing financial models based on the company's existing software.
Experience: Smart and efficient with experience in Financial/Accounting/decision support systems, probably having come from a programming background. There are positions available at all levels especially at the senior/mid range with approx. 3-4 yrs. Accountants with DP experience may be suitable.
General: Well established firm working around all types of hardware. Candidates need to be flexible and customer aware. Support Analysts will be seriously considered.
Ref TY348

6th Floor, Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, London W1Z 9DB Telephone: 01-409 2844, 01-439 8302 (24 hours).

SNR. SYSTEMS ANALYST

Central London + car & mortgage subsidy To £25,000
Company: Major north American banking corporation breaking new ground in the areas of investment banking and broking technology.
Position: System analyst to undertake feasibility, analysis, design and staff supervision of a major real-time settlements, investments banking system based on a DEC VAX network.
Experience: Strong analysis and design gained in a financial environment. Knowledge of real-time transaction processing in broking or investment banking. The ability to deputise for project manager essential.
General: A chance to be part of an initial 3 year development cycle leading to various new projects in the areas of investment banking.
Ref TS362B

ANALYST PROGRAMMERS

London £10-22K JUNIOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT TO CONSULTANT
Company: One of the world's foremost organisations dedicated to specialist application areas & services.
Position: From Analyst Programmers to Consultants to assist in expanding the activities of the hi-technology group. Applicants should demonstrate a high level of academic achievement, with proven practical experience.
Experience: Minimum eighteen months Cobol, PL/1 (DOS or MVS) for Programmers to 5 years or more of practical experience for Senior positions. Application areas: manufacturing, financial and accounting, retail, energy and office automation. Experience of 4th generation languages useful.
General: Candidates, preferably graduates, will be given every opportunity to progress quickly in a stimulating and challenging environment. Salaries competitive & unlikely to present a problem.
Ref TM1227

DEC PDP/VAX or ANY HARDWARE-ALL LEVELS

Berks. £12-21K+ market subsidy & relocation
Company: Extremely well respected manufacturer of hardware covering mainframes, minis and micros providing solutions to Commercial Scientific/Technical & Local Government installations.
Position: A wide variety from Programmer through to Analyst/Programmer to Senior Analyst/Project Leader. All development work covering wide Commercial/Business application areas. All posts offer significant involvement from initial stages through to full implementation.
Experience: At the senior levels particular hardware knowledge is irrelevant with the emphasis being on sound DP experience with good user liaison and analysis skills. At the top end previous main management will be included. At Analyst/Programmer and Programmer levels 18 months+ exp using either PDP or VAX from a Commercial environment using any language.
General: Some of the best opportunities currently available where overall knowledge can be increased in terms of hardware, software, applications & business skills. Very demanding but flexible environment offering career opportunities limited purely to ability. Salaries are excellent and the mid & senior ranges include market subsidy, excellent training. Benefits include relocation. CONFIDENT/CAPABLE individuals only!
Ref TB247

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Computer Division

ASST ANALYST

To £12K
2-3 years analysis exp. Preferably within banking. Knowledge of DEC Mainframe and BASIC to work within EGS Bankers
REF 1056/72

PROG & ANALYST/PROG

£11K+ & £15K+
3-4 years IBM system 38 and RPG III experience within banking to work for EC1 Bankers.
REF 1057/68

PROG/ANALYST

£10K to £15.5K
1/2 years experience of VAX under VMS gained within a financial field. Knowledge of FORTRAN is an advantage. Age up to 35 years.
REF 1077

PROGRAMMER

to £10K
2/3 FORTRAN and programming experience, preferably on C.A.D. within a scientific env.
REF 1062

CONTACT SUSAN DEAL on 01-377 5266

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Personnel Director, The Condé Nast Publications Ltd,
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DEC PROGRAMMERS, TECHNICAL SUPPORT

£7,000-£16,000
VAX or PDP Programmers and Analysts/Programmers with Commercial, Technical or Scientific backgrounds, seeking Customer/User support positions, are required by major progressive installation. Any DEC language experience e.g. BASIC, RPL-2, PASCAL, MUMPS, FORTRAN, MACRO, COBOL, etc. coupled with self-motivation and problem-solving ability will be of interest. Benefits include excellent career prospects, full relocation and 1st class training facilities. call Jill Harvey

IBM SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS

£11,000-£20,000 + Benefits
We have a wide range of current requirements for people with one or more of the following: MVS DOS/VS, VM/CMS/SP, ACF/VTAM, NCP, SNA, CICS, IMS, ASSEMBLER. Positions exist from Junior (retraining for ASSEMBLER Applications Programmers) to Senior Management/Consultant level. 6 positions currently exist for DOS/VS/VM Programmers to retrain MVS. call Bruce Harrington

HP 3000 - £8-25,000

Our large client base, which includes Manufacturers, Banks, Software Houses and Financial Institutions, requires staff at ALL LEVELS. Experience of PROLOG, GENASYS or TRANSACT is advantageous for some clients, while others require experience of IMAGE, VIEW, QUERY MM/3000 or POWERHOUSE. At Junior level, 6 months experience of COBOL on HP 3000 is the minimum requirement and at Senior Analyst/Programmer level, 4 to 5 years experience including 2 years on HP kit. call Jim Christie

IBM COBOL All Areas

£11,000-£16,000
MVS or DOS EXPERIENCE (upwards of 18 months experience) on any IBM hardware is currently sought by many installations who offer a wide variety of benefits and training in analysis and online techniques. CICS/DL-1, IDMS, IMS, MANTIS, FOCUS and any other 4th generation languages are of particular interest although many installations are seeking the individuals who will "fit in" rather than staff with technical experience. call Bruce Harrington

ICL COBOL

£10,000-£18,000
Do you have at least 18 months COBOL on ICL machines? We have several Clients (including Banks, Commodity Brokers and Insurance Companies) requiring experienced personnel ranging from Programmer level up to Chief Development Analyst. Our Clients are particularly interested in good ICL and TPMS experience on 5000 hardware. We also have several openings at various levels for ME29 Programmers and Analysts/Programmers. call Jim Christie

PL-1 and/or ASSEMBLER

£9,000-£17,000 + Benefits
Programmers and Analysts/Programmers from Junior to Senior levels are sought by our large Client base which includes Banking, Insurance, Manufacturing, Distribution and other Commercial companies throughout London and the Home Counties. Positions exist from 12 months PL-1 or ASSEMBLER on either DOS or MVS systems and training in online/database systems (CICS/DL-1, IMS DB/DC, ADABAS/NATURAL, ADS online) and 4th Generation languages will be provided. call Bruce Harrington

ANY COBOL

£8,000-£16,000
We have numerous vacancies for Programmers and Analyst Programmers with from 12 months or more COBOL on any mini or mainframe computers. Retraining onto new hardware exists for many companies utilising BURROUGHS, HONEYWELL, UNIVAC, NCR mainframes and DATA GENERAL, WANG, TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, PRIME, TANDEM minis. call Jim Christie

PASCAL

£8,000-£16,000
Both Scientific and Commercial Installations in London and Home Counties have openings for experienced PASCAL Programmers, Analyst Programmers and Project Leaders (preferably but not necessarily with DEC knowledge). Some positions are seconded in Europe, others involve international travel (especially for those with communications/telex experience). There are also many more opportunities with Manufacturers, Defence Contractors, Software Houses, Communications Specialists and Industrial Organisations. call Jill Harvey

INVERDATA COMPUTER RESOURCES

48, Middleton Road, London, E9 4BS. Tel 01-249 9860

MUMPS

£7,000-£18,000
Clients in London and Home Counties are seeking all levels of MUMPS experience, from Programmers to Product Management/Support. A wide variety of companies, eg. Leisure Groups, Consultants, Manufacturers and Health Organisations are able to offer interesting and challenging positions with benefits including relocation, free holidays and bonus schemes. call Jill Harvey

IBM JUNIOR PROGRAMMERS

£7,000-£16,000
From 8 months COBOL, PL-1 or ASSEMBLER on DOS or OS/MVS systems? We have numerous Clients throughout London and the Home Counties who are seeking Junior staff with experience of any IBM hardware to work on IBM 4300, 3030, or 3080 series machines using CICS/DL-1, IDMS, or IMS DB/DC online database systems. Many companies would welcome applications from Sandwich Course Graduates. call Bruce Harrington

RPG-2 or 3

£8,000-£16,000 + Benefits
We currently have many requirements for RPG-2 and 3 Programmers (IBM Systems, 34, 36, 38) to work on a range of different applications including Banking (with subsidised mortgage and European travel), Consultants and various other General Business Applications. Several companies running System 38s will retain good RPG-2 experience on RPG-3 as well as offer progression into analysis and systems design. call Bruce Harrington

For details of these and many other positions on our files please ring

01-249 9860

and after hours/weekends call Bruce Harrington on 01-249 8423, Jim Christie on 01-861 1439 and Jill Harvey on 01-249 9423.

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N. Home Counties

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These are exciting positions in a newly created Division which offers the full range of office automation products including MINICOMPUTERS, SUPERMICRO'S and ultimately VOICE/DATA CONVERGENCE SYSTEMS.

The role will involve carrying out technical evaluation of the company's future hardware/software products and providing pre and post sales support to customers. You will also carry out both inhouse and external training courses and contribute to the sales effort through participation in customer services. Ideally educated to graduate level candidates should have approximately 4-5 years systems experience which ideally includes UNIX, CICS, MSDOS, COBOL or 4th GENERATION LANGUAGES. One of the positions requires specific knowledge of DATA COMMUNICATIONS including LAN's and WAN's. You should also be highly motivated and have excellent communication and presentation skills.

All the above are ground floor opportunities offering outstanding potential for ambitious and committed individuals to attain personal growth and development. In addition to excellent salaries these positions offer a large company benefits package including reduced BUPA and a Company Pension Scheme.

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CENTRAL LONDON £14K
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Ref TM1227

VAX 8600 HOME COUNTIES

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BASIC/COBOL
Our client will shortly be replacing their DP system with a VAX 8600. This is an opportunity for ambitious young professionals with at least two years DP experience to enhance their knowledge on an up-to-date system. The project will include a network of 120 terminals at branch offices throughout the UK. If you like the challenging environment of development on large systems then this could be the first step to a position giving you a chance to realise your true potential. Knowledge of VMS and DYNATREX would be advantageous, although every suitable candidate will be considered. The company offers an attractive working environment and a benefits package including BUPA, Pension Scheme and 25 day holiday.
Ref TM1216

SALES EXECS

LONDON MICRO/PLANS SOUTH AND WEST COUNTRY
A dynamic Micro Computing Sales organisation is currently expanding its sales operation and is recruiting high achievers into several of their Sales teams. The company is a dealer for a wide range of leading Micro and LANs and a successful background in Peripheral or Micro Sales is preferred. Sales are related towards major accounts and an aggressive sales and marketing strategy produces high quality leads. The Sales teams are based in London, the South and West Country and are backed by enthusiastic and efficient hardware/software support teams. These positions offer the opportunity of joining a young dynamic company keeping in the forefront of technology with career progression judged on personal performance.
Ref TM1232

TEAM LEADERS TO £15K

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS TO £14K PROGRAMMERS TO £12K

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS TO £12K
Our client will shortly be replacing their DP system with a VAX 8600. This is an opportunity for ambitious young professionals with at least two years DP experience to enhance their knowledge on an up-to-date system. The project will include a network of 120 terminals at branch offices throughout the UK. If you like the challenging environment of development on large systems then this could be the first step to a position giving you a chance to realise your true potential. Knowledge of VMS and DYNATREX would be advantageous, although every suitable candidate will be considered. The company offers an attractive working environment and a benefits package including BUPA, Pension Scheme and 25 day holiday.
Ref TM1216

SYSTEMS ANALYSTS

CENTRAL LONDON to £18K + MORTGAGE SUBSIDY

Due to a major systems development plan, several vacancies have been created for experienced Systems Analysts within this large city based organisation. Reporting to a Project Manager, the Systems Analysts appointed will take responsibility for one or more separately identifiable systems from concept to successful implementation, involving leading teams of varying sizes. Applications areas cover accounting, real-time and database design. Although based around IBM equipment and software, applicants should have practical experience of systems design in a database and on-line environment, gained on any mainframe or mini, with preferably programming and supervisory skills. Complementing an excellent salary are generous benefits including a mortgage subsidy and low interest loans, free BUPA, subsidised recreation, sports and social facilities and relocation assistance where appropriate.
Ref TM1213

SOFTWARE ENGINEER

HERTS FROM £12,000 + BENEFITS

IBM PCs and compatibles, Assembler, C, Pascal. If you have experience of any of these and have a good education, then this exciting subsidiary of a major manufacturing company can offer use of your skills. The successful candidate will be working on the development of microprocessor based systems such as remote data capture devices, control systems, communications etc. Work also encompassing special applications and systems programs which operate under standard multi-user micro operating systems. An excellent salary is on offer which is further enhanced by a generous benefits package.
Ref TM1206

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This dynamic micro sales company is one of the leading dealers for IBM and Compat PC's and Local Area Networks. Due to their explosive growth, they are seeking highly successful sales executives for their various locations in the UK. The key criteria are: self-motivation, a proven track record and preferably micro and software sales experience. Their impressive portfolio of clients includes numerous public companies. This is a superb opportunity to join an established and rapidly growing organisation who, this year alone, are planning to more than double their turnover. Superb company benefits and incentives include a quality company car.
Ref TM1168

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Edited by
Matthew May

Will Brittan dare to win?

The computer industry, like the other manufacturing and service sectors of the British economy, waits with interest to see whether Leon Brittan, the new Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will have the commitment and political clout to develop a credible industrial strategy.

His appointment is the fourth to this office since 1983 and the rapidity of that change - for a variety of reasons - means none has proved very effective.

Patrick Jenkin was responsible only for industry until June 1983 and after that year's election Cecil Parkinson had responsibility for both trade and industry until his resignation in October 1983. Then Norman Tebbit held the portfolio until last week. His reign, of course, included a substantial period when he was recovering from the terrorist attack at last year's party conference at Brighton.

Though experts are always at hand, the changes did not give any minister time enough to do the job properly. Over the last two years there has been an abundance of reports highlighting the deficiencies of government policy as the trade deficit in the Information Technology sector has soared to more than £2,000m a year.

The National Economic Development Office (NEDO), the House of Lords, the TUC, the Labour Party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and many lauded academics consultants have prepared reports and strategies for the ministerial perusal - most of which have been ignored since

they require financial commitment.

Such support is provided in substantial amounts to our industrial rivals in Japan and the United States, in the latter's case disguised as massive defence research funding.

Britain may be the catalyst required at the DTI. Junior ministers and civil servants have drawn up blueprints as the basis of an industrial strategy. But securing an adequate budget will be the new minister's first task.

Three years ago the proponents of Information Technology (IT) acquired

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

government backing and funding for a national awareness campaign with political support from the Prime Minister himself. Junior ministers like Kenneth Baker, the first IT minister - now Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment - were able to attract government funding as they pursued the promise of new technology... but those promises were never realized. As the DTI lurched from one failure to another, the few financial resources supporting IT seemed to dry up.

Brittan has substantial experience at

Cabinet level and above all he knows the Treasury, the department in which resides the support which can fuel any project or make it stillborn.

The solutions are contained in the many reports and studies stacked up on DTI shelves. One such, published last week, ought to be among the minister's early reading. Its authors - Paul Gardiner and Dr Roy Rothwell - from the Science Policy Research of the University of Sussex captured the British deficiency in one phrase: "lack of innovation".

The report highlighted the comments of Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), when he said that innovation applies to all commercial functions - research, production, distribution, advertising, salesmanship.

The Sussex University men conclude: "After three decades of industrial decline that have seen Britain's share of world trade drop by two thirds, and that have now led to the final ignominy of the first-ever deficit in our trade in manufactured goods, it is perhaps not surprising that many British companies have neither the desire nor the resources to take risks. Yet risks are essential for survival and success, for technology and product design do not stand still".

Brittan must help them take those risks by taking a few himself. After all, his mentor believes in the adage: "Who dares wins".

Data doors open to UK exporters

By Geoff Wheelwright

Electronic publishing was given a boost last week with the announcement of two major ventures aimed at exporters, by Thorn-EMI and the London branch of a Swiss-based electronic mail company.

Thorn-EMI's Datasolve subsidiary has developed an information system that gives exporters access to everything from national financial projections in *The Economist* to risk projections broadcast by the BBC World Service.

The system would allow manufacturers to see quickly whether governments were tendering for their products, how much they were willing to pay, and whether they were likely to meet their debts. The "World Exporter" system builds on Datasolve's World Reporter information system. This uses reports from the *Financial Times*, *The Guardian*, the *Sunday News Service* (taken from the *Asahi Shimbun*, Japan's major financial newspaper), the *Washington Post* and *Associated Press* - to provide a huge data base of corporate and general information.

Although the system appears expensive - £1 a minute plus

normal British Telecom phone rates, and the cost of the modem and communications software - it is more cost-effective than starting and maintaining a clippings and monitoring service or corporate library.

Issues of all the journals Datasolve uses are fed into the computer, using a high-speed optical character reader. They are proof read before being made available to users. This system allows whole issues of newspapers and magazines to be made available more quickly than if Datasolve had people type all the reports into the system. The information remains in the system and locating back-numbers is easy.

The other announcement was made by Services Transports Informatiques of Switzerland which last week began marketing an electronic mail service aimed at substantially reducing paperwork in freight forwarding.

The service is based on the large Telecom Gold electronic mail system established a few years ago by British Telecom. Telecom will help promote the service by sponsoring a series of seminars for the freight business at Heathrow's Crest Hotel.

Success in electronics for BES

By Madeleine Dyer

Industrial Technology Securities, a business expansion scheme (BES) exclusively for companies concerned with the application of technology to industry, launched its second fund last week despite the doom reception electronics companies have received from the City this summer.

Building on its success in a competitive market, it is aiming to raise £2 million from institutional investors in a climate that has produced some disappointing results for other BES funds for 1985-86.

The fund invested £250,000, the lion's share of its capital, in Applied Photophysics, a manufacturer of high-speed spectrometers that is 42 per cent owned by the Royal Institution.

The company has just won a £60,000 order to supply a spectrometer to NTT, the Japanese equivalent of British Telecom. It expects at least £250,000 worth of orders from Japan in its first year there. Turnover at Applied Photophysics during the last 15 months is £1.5 million and it has taken on four new staff.

Companies ignorant of new Act

Many UK businesses may face problems complying with the 1984 Data Protection Act because they have not planned to deal with the legislation, although the six-month registration period begins on November 11.

A survey for Ernst & Whinney, the international firm of accountants, advisers and consultants, showed 47 per cent of the 150 companies questioned had not yet planned to meet the requirements of the Act.

Half those surveyed did not know when the registration period began. A third did not know it would be a criminal offence to operate unregistered systems after May 4 next year, when the law comes into force.

Points emerging from the survey were:

- 10 per cent of the companies had not heard of the Act;
- 19 per cent felt the Act did not apply to them (and a further 6 per cent could not say whether it did or not);
- 25 per cent felt the costs of complying with the Act were negligible, but more than 32 per cent did not know what it would cost their companies.

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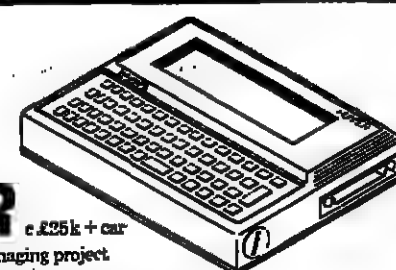
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Clergy joins the rush to the blessed keyboard

By David Osborn

Down in the vestry something is stirring. Where church mice used to gnaw at the apples for harvest festival, they are now scampering across the Apples and Apricots of today. Where the manuals were once of plainness, they are now of Amstrads and Spectrums.

The clergy are becoming computerized and parishes - like mine at Holy Cross, Bearsted, in Kent - are at the centre of a technological revolution. Where once the most complicated instrument at the vicar's disposal was the phone, now typewriters, videos, and computers are creeping in.

One reason is that small computers are cheap and plentiful, and if the vicar can't afford one, many people in the parish can. Another is the demands of the present-day ministry. One man, one parish is no longer the norm - it is more likely to be one man, three parishes. So more lay help is needed. Groups of people have to be organized to visit anything up to 25,000 parishioners. The computer helps by filing the business of parish life.

I use a Spectrum, a cheap data base program, an old TV and a tape deck.

Teaching aids in Sunday schools have shown vast improvements but children are more responsive to the TV screen and are at home with computers. Software houses are producing material for church use. Shad Software has produced two adventure games "Jericho Road" and "Galilee" set in 1st-century Palestine.

The best reason for a church to get a computer is to help it cope with the huge amount of detail. Think about it... one vicar, three or four parishes, each with an ancient church (and possibly hall), each with a parochial church council with treasurers, secretaries, finance and maintenance people, each parish needing on average £15,000 a year to keep alive.

Large amounts of money must be raised and precise records kept to reconcile deeds of covenant and Inland Revenue.

The power of the megabyte is now coming to the aid of the vicar - and not before time. What other business dealing with hundreds of people and thousands of pounds could do without computers?

So a Church Computer Users Group has been formed to encourage and support the use of computers in the church.



The Rev David Osborn: computer games in the vestry

With more than 600 members of all denominations, the group has negotiated discounts on hardware and software and has written and produced its own programs designed specifically for church needs.

The group is also involved in discussions about implications of the Data Protection Act on churches. It is legal to have written on a card that Mrs

Vicars are freed from pushing paper

Smith is a divorcee with a drink problem, but illegal to keep that information on computer. The group publishes a magazine twice a year, produces a directory of relevant information, and distributes a guide to using computers.

But it is not all plain sailing. The computer owned by the parish priest is fine until he

moves. The next man or woman will need the same computer otherwise it will be back to the old outdated files. A group of church computer enthusiasts in Deal, in the Diocese of Canterbury, has found that the answer is for the church to buy and operate the computer. A computer specialist is appointed in the way that people are asked to look after the building or missionary work. So the problems of lost files, updating are solved. The Deal group finds one a week is enough to spend on updating.

The modern vicar will need his computer. Without it he will spend more time pushing paper and less time out and about with the people of the parish.

With luck - and a computer - the man of God may be given more time for his people and for his God. Not such a bad by-product of the computer age is it?

A machine to take me to the cleaners?

By Kit Hardwick

I am one of the new breed of business users spawned by cheap personal micro computers. And mine has enabled me to run a small office-cleaning business singlehandedly for the first time in 23 years.

We cannot write programs and would not want to. We do not want to control the central heating and deep-freeze from an electronic nerve centre.

There are plenty of good user-friendly (which means idiot-proof) programs available to us. I bought my computer when my secretary left and it cost about the same as her wages for six months. That included a printer that turns out typewriter-quality work and payroll and word-processing software.

The computer processes the wages of my 200 employees in three minutes, although it takes about an hour to feed in any new information before I run it each week. It then prints out names, net payments and account numbers because the staff are paid through a building society. It will also produce payslips and wages' summary split up by contract or department.

It produces customer invoices each month and even types a roll of sticky labels for the envelopes of things I do get to like the stamps.

What annoys me is that I am still running a paper office because at the moment the computer is just a tool that produces acres of printout.

I am told that with something called a modem I could send letters down an ordinary telephone line and store the copies on disc. But as long as I receive letters through the post they have to be filed, so it is more convenient to print and file the reply copies next to them.

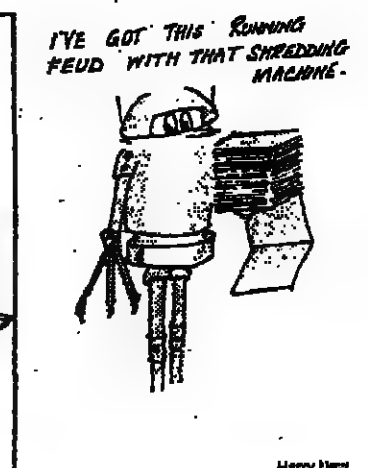
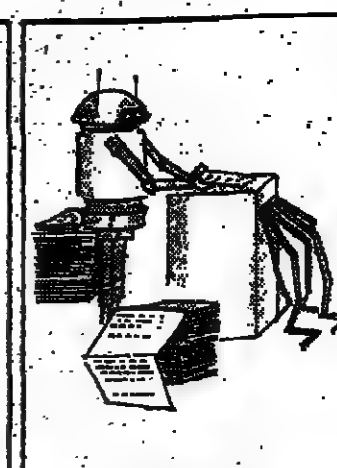
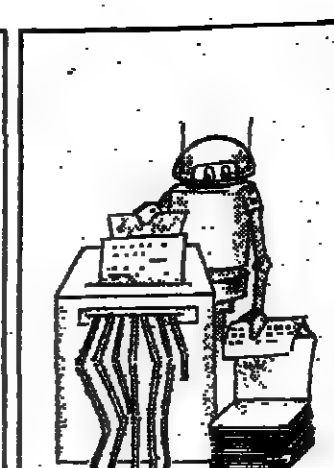
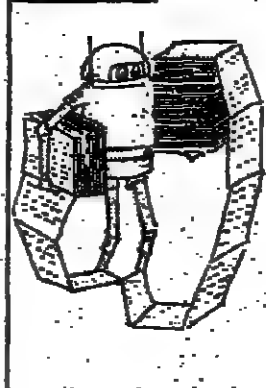
The wages could be fed direct to the building society's mainframe computer in seconds by the same method. At present they are printed in my office, carried to the nearest branch together with a cheque, and fed in manually.

The snag is that access in can also mean access out. So far the gadget that would stop me altering all the building society accounts is not yet operative.

The electronic mail concept means I would not even need an office. I could carry my computer anywhere and dial into the nearest telephone on wages day.

All that technology is available relatively cheaply. There's just one big snag. When we are all working with friendly gadgetry from our country retreats... just whose offices shall I clean?

AGOS



Harry New

How the human factor bugs security

By Jay Dyer

When the office computer meant a series of big cabinets locked away in a data-processing department, computer security was simply keeping people who should not be there out of the computer room.

Now the computer has crept out of the closet, it is no longer limited to technical wizards doing things with punched cards. And stories of teenagers with a few hundred pounds' worth of equipment roving through supposedly secure scientific and military databases lead to the idea that computer systems leak like a sieve, and all you need to make a million is a Sinclair Spectrum, a modem, and the telephone number of your local bank.

No one seems to know what computer fraud costs: companies in Britain - Scotland Yard will not speculate, and various estimates range from £1.1 million a year to more than £2 billion a year.

Perhaps the biggest threat, at least of fraud, is from within the company. But there are also many ways of getting information out of someone else's computer. It is possible to pick up signals from a terminal on an adapted television monitor outside a building and to read what is being written.

It is also possible to tap into the line connecting two machines. But this is for the real professionals.

It is the dial-up telephone link, however, that has made computers accessible to anyone

who knows how. The most usual method of protecting such systems is to allow access only to people who know the right password. This can be effective, but has one drawback - the people who use it. As hackers have shown, the best ally for anyone who wants to break into a computer system is the operator who uses his or her name as a password, who sticks the password on the front of the screen because he can't remember it, or does any one of several other stupid things.

But damage to the system is more likely than fraud. If you want to get money out of a computer system it might be easier to rob a bank, claims Peter Olsen, a network security expert with the National Computing Centre in Manchester.

It is often being said that what we need is an enormous security mistake that will cost companies millions of pounds and make them realise and wake up. Mr Olsen said: "You can't seem to get through to people that security is a low-cost security by using good procedural controls," he added.

For most companies the main problem of computer security may be simple - protection against fire, flood or any other sort of accidental damage to data discs. This has an even easier solution - back-up copies kept in a different place so the business can continue.

The biggest threat to most businesses is not the deliberate crime but the accident.

Citizen shows true colours in Europe

After making 10 million dot matrix printers for other people, a Japanese manufacturer is now tackling the European market under its own colours. Citizen, better known for making watches, is spending £5 million to publicize its printers, which have been sold under various trade names for 15 years. A similar operation in the United States last autumn gained seven per cent of the market there.

Ironically, Jack Bennett will spearhead Citizen's campaign. Until recently he was director of sales and marketing at Epson, the Japanese company which has long dominated the market. The four printers range in price from £395 to £700, the market which has traditionally been Epson's.

Fall comes in autumn

Prices of computers and computer systems are likely to drop this autumn. In the UK, Hewlett-Packard has announced 10 per cent cuts over a wide range of products.

In the US, International Business Machines is offering an 11 per cent discount on some personal computers. Through its stores, Corona Data Systems recently halved the prices of its IBM compatible, resale under other brand names. Apple Computer is offering substantial consumer rebates on some models and is hinting at a "spectacular Christmas promotion".

Another joins MATRIX

The Bristol and West Building Society is to join MATRIX, the national shared network of cash dispensers set up by Electronic Funds Transfer. It is the eighth Society to join EFT



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Datapoint moves HQ

Datapoint International Operations is moving its headquarters from the US to London. Its new leadership team includes British, American, Danish, and French executives.

ICL on the line

British Telecom has taken delivery of ICL equipment for its new computer centre at

Cambridge. The centre will serve newly-established districts providing 2 million telephone lines, printing a million bills a month and processing 20,000 orders a week.

Eye-ball-to-eye-ball

It is going to be eye-ball-to-eye-ball for medical students. A new software program in the form of an interactive video disc has been produced by Microscope, the Berkshire-based company and the first teaching disc will contain a detailed map of the eyeball. It is part of a range of teaching aids which will provide a complete map of the body. About 50 hours of programming, filmed partly at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, will be available.

Buy-in scheme

First Computer, the business computer retail concern owned by the Heron Group, this week embarks on a computer "buy-in" scheme - offering owners of existing computers purchased less than a year ago up to 50 per cent of the original purchase prices of their machines if they agree to buy a system worth £4,000 or more from First Computer.

Digital fall in

After a study on office automation at the Ministry of Defence, Digital Equipment is installing a 50-terminal system to incorporate word processing, electronic mail, diary entries, and access to the MoD office directory.

Guerrilla fighters of the North

RICHARD SARSON talks to Oslo Skar, president and chief executive of Norsk Data

Times are bad in the computer industry, with many companies making losses. Your country, Norway, is one of the smallest computer markets in the developed world. Yet you have 45 per cent turnover, and 79 per cent profit margin each year for the last five years. This out-performs all your much larger American competitors, such as Wang and DEC. How do you do it?

Skar: We realized three years before anyone else that all end-users in an organization, whether they are research scientists, secretaries or accountants, should all be able to get at the computer from their desks. So we provided machines and software to handle data and word-processing equally well. Our competitors opted until recently for one or the other. Or they just forgot the end user and built systems for the computer manager. Our growth shows we have the right approach.

Our attitude to our people is also different. In America, 15 to 30 per cent of the key staff job-hop every year. We keep ours. In fact, they own £55 million of our company, and are therefore more committed.

Have you had much support from your government?

On the contrary, when we started the Norwegian government was pouring money into a competitor. They built up huge losses, and are now a Norsk Data customer. I estimate that government help can influence a company's results up to about one per cent, no more.

What about Esprit, the European support programme.

Norway is not in the EEC so we only qualify for Esprit funds if we are associated with a Common Market company, as we are in Rødal-Norsk. In general, though, the influence of Brussels on the success of a European company is 0.1 per cent.

Do you take a different attitude to Eureka, President Mitterrand's initiative to rescue Europe's high technology? Your co-operation with the French super-mini, was hailed as the first Eureka project.

We were discussing this project with Matra, our French partners, anyway, and if funding by Eureka helps Matra and the cause of European co-operation, so much the better. Whereas most computer companies set up wholly-owned



Skar: Fifty per cent of products made in Britain

foreign subsidiaries, when they move into a new country, you take a different approach.

Yes, it is crazy for Norwegians to try to sell to the Germans or the French.

So we bought Dietz, a German mini manufacturer, two years ago. We sold our French subsidiary to Matra last year, and gave them the right to sell throughout southern Europe. They will also be making one of our powerful work-stations in France, and so make it more likely for them to qualify for government business.

In Britain, we are putting more of our research into Benham Vantage, our new state-of-the-art near Newbury. This makes 50 per cent of the value of our products "Made in Britain".

Do you operate outside Europe? We do about £10 million of business in the United States, but do not plan to expand. Too

many Europeans have lost their shirts there. We believe our high-quality, high-value products are right for Europe, but only for very specialized markets in the US. Therefore our growth areas are Britain, Germany and France.

You run the fastest-growing and most-profitable computer company in western Europe. Supposing one of the much larger but less-profitable European companies made you an offer, would you accept?

Norwegians are best at being guerrilla fighters. What we have done in Norsk Data is build a successful guerrilla force. Most of the major companies in Europe are more like standing armies. They are a different sort of outfit.

UK events

Royal Navy Equipment Exhibition White Island, Portsmouth, until Friday; **IBM System User Show** Olympia, London, September 25-27; **1985 DEC User Show** Barbican, London, October 15-17; **International Business Show NEC**, Birmingham, October 21-25; **National Graphic Design Exhibition** Kensington Exhibition Centre, London, October 22-25; **CAD for Chemical Engineers** 12 Gayfere Street, London SW1, October 30; **COMSEC 85 - Second National Computer Security Conference** Anugraha Conference Centre, Windsor, November 6-7; **Microcomputer and Small System Security** (one day seminar), Anugraha Conference Centre, Windsor, November 8.

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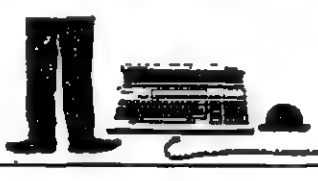
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T-109

Little room for logic on a night when emotion may give Wales the edge

By Chris White

If sentiment had anything to do with football, Wales, so unlucky over the years in qualifying tournaments, would be clear favourites to win tonight's decisive World Cup qualifying tie against Scotland at Ninian Park. And since logic, too, often has little bearing upon the sport, particularly in conflicts of this nature, one is left with the more dependable force of emotion to carry the day.

Since Welsh football supporters traditionally save their more emotive voices for the cause of their own game, and that Scotland's "armies" have been known to travel to the ends of the earth, never mind Cardiff, in the sure belief that Ally's Willie or Jock's teams will conquer the world, it would seem that home advantage for Wales is a matter of debate.

But the Welsh side has reached a stage in their growth where they carry their own in-built appreciation society. It was officially founded last March when it roared Wales on to a victory that brought Scotland's premature World Cup celebration party to an embarrassing halt. The Welsh players and particularly their manager, Mike England, have long believed that they had the makings of a good-looking team, no matter how unattractive they were viewed as "opponents" by England and Scotland.

They have often hinted at a great future they did wish to see, but they did not want to see it. They have been in the limelight for a long time, but they have not been in the limelight for a long time. They have been in the limelight for a long time, but they have not been in the limelight for a long time.

with the comments of an English mother and the disinterest of the Welsh FA, has completed the Welsh jigsaw. So it was with some relief that the Welsh manager announced yesterday in happy contrast to his Scottish opposite number, that the final Welsh article was still intact after a rough ride at the weekend. The fact that Nicholas, the fiery Luton Town midfielder, player, had limped out of the picture was played, as were lesser ones regarding Phillips (thigh) and Rush (stomach upset).

Jones, who missed the comprehensive defeat of Spain at the favoured venue of Wrexham, is recalled at right back to the exclusion of Slater, while

Group seven table							
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	6	3	0	2	7	3	9
Wales	6	3	0	2	8	8	9
Spain	5	3	0	3	7	7	8
Ireland	5	1	0	4	3	8	2
REMAINING FIXTURES: Today: Wales v							
Scotland; Sept 25: Spain v Ireland;							

Europeans hold court as an era of American rule ends

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

Hana Mandlikova and Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, each won \$187,500 (about £139,000) by becoming singles champions of the United States. This is the first time citizens of European nations have won both titles. Oddly, the players they beat in the finals were also born in Europe.

Marina Navratilova was Czechoslovak until she became a US citizen in 1981 (a free transfer, so to speak). John McEnroe happened to be born in West Germany.

Chris Lloyd, the French champion, and Miss Navratilova, the Wimbledon champion, are now the only US citizens of either sex who hold grand slam singles titles. The rest are in European hands. In 1978 the US championships were shifted to Flushing Meadow and hard courts, America's favourite surface, and for seven consecutive years every champion was American. That era has ended.

For the first time since 1973 (Margaret Court and John Newcombe) the US holds neither singles title. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch and Helena Sukova have also deprived the US of the women's doubles championship. The only crumbs of comfort for the US are that Miss Navratilova took 50 per cent of the mixed doubles prize and Ken Flach and Robert Seguso won the men's doubles.

That doubles event ended in a storm of controversy that will rumble on. Henri Leconte and Yannick Noah were within a point of leading by two sets to one when Leconte hit a forehand and Flach took evasive action. The shot went out. Flach has not denied that the ball may have touched him, as the French men insisted. But

Flach did not offer an opinion. Nor did the umpire ask him to. The point should have been replayed. What matters now is that if the officers of the Association of Tennis Professionals can spare the time from administrative manoeuvres and their favourite toy, the rankings computer, they should remind members that tennis is a sport, that the conduct of professionals should be exemplary, and that any player who even suspects that a shot may have touched him should instantly say so.

All that may be considered quite enough for Americans to worry about. But there is more. The US Tennis Association continues to behave like highly paid lackeys of CBS television. It is bad enough that the system of separate daylight and floodlight programmes — which brings in more people and more money and provides evening tennis — cannot possibly be equally fair to all players. What is even worse is the scheduling mess. This insists that players could contest semi-finals and finals on consecutive days which does not give them a reasonable chance to produce their best tennis when it matters.

That may have had some bearing on McEnroe's moderate performance on Sunday. His semi-final on Saturday lasted 3 hours 30 minutes in awful heat and humidity. On Sunday he won 13 of the first 14 points in 5-2. Then Lendl saved set point with a fierce forehand — and proceeded to blast McEnroe into submission with relentlessly powerful hitting.

McEnroe hung on as best he could. But the pace and precision of Lendl's services, volleys and ground-strokes



Head up, eyes down: Lendl's cup of cheers is McEnroe's cup of woe

never wavered — and in the last two games Lendl added the delicate flourishes of a top-spin lob on each flank. Lendl, runner-up for three consecutive years, won 7-6, 6-3, 6-4. He lives in Connecticut, not far from Flushing Meadow, and for a variety of reasons he wanted this title more than any other. He deserved it, too. But the match would probably have been closer but for the way Mats Wilander had made McEnroe suffer.

Late results from Flushing Meadow

Men's singles
Lendl (USA) to J. McEnroe (USA), 7-6, 6-3, 6-4.
Women's doubles
Kohde-Kilsch (FRG) and B. Suchocka (POL) to H. Leconte (FRA) and Y. Noah (FRA), 7-6, 6-3, 6-4.
Mixed doubles
C. Kohde-Kilsch (FRG) and M. Navratilova (CZE) to J. McEnroe (USA) and E. Smyke (AUS), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Junior boys' singles
P. McEnroe (USA) to J. Blake (USA), 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.
Junior girls' singles
J. Garmy (FRG) to A. Holikova (CZE), 6-2, 7-5, 6-3.

Gower puts block on Sussex progress

By Richard Streeton

110112: Leicestershire, with three wickets in hand, led Sussex by 121 runs.

An undefeated 121 by David Gower, who batted with almost disdainful ease, led Leicestershire from a perilous situation yesterday. Gower stood firm as the Sussex bowlers threatened to take charge. When he had ended play eight overs early, shortly before seven o'clock, Gower had been in three and a half hours without making a serious error.

This was Gower's third century for Leicestershire this season and was achieved in two moves. He began with a succession of perfectly timed strokes: past extra cover and hit 10 fours in his first 50 while demolishing a fourth wicket stand with Willey. After tea Gower was more restrained as wickets fell at the other end.

Gower did finally reach three figures with a pulled six against Jones, a magnificent stroke which owed everything to eye and timing. Then it was back to his self-imposed watchfulness with Whiticase supporting him grimly in the final 55 minutes.

There were seldom any easy pickings from the Sussex seam bowlers and Barclay also bowled steadily but Gower never looked anything but completely composed. Butcher failed at the start but Balderstone and Cobb hinted at a longer stand before they were out in six and five runs. Willey helped to add 100 in 37 overs before he edged a catch to slip.

Sussex, resuming at 125 for five, fought hard for their two batting points before lunch when bowlers were helped by overhead cloud. Several rather casual, end-of-season

Robinson in sparkling form with treble

Philip Robinson took the riding honours at Nottingham yesterday with a 607-1 treble on Kerry May Sing and Peggy Carolyn, both for Mick Ryan, and Gane Bananas for Brian McMahon. It was a welcome return to form for the Ryan team — said long to recent weeks by a virus.

Robinson looked set for a four-timer on the heavily-backed corner, Liam, in the first division of the Devlin Maiden Stakes but the colt, plunged on from 20-1 to 17-2, was headed inside the final furlong and went down by a length to Our Tilly, who had been on the stands side from the start but ran green in the final furlong and the more experienced Our Tilly took his measure.

Our Tilly is the first winner Willie Jarvis has trained since 1973.

Allen, but his father, Ryan, saddled 77 winners for the Birmingham-based owner, including those useful performers, Royal Match and Long Row.

John Francome's first runner as a trainer, Crispin Knight, could only struggle home fourth of 20 behind Peggy Carolyn in the Strathgry Handicap. However, Francome was well in, in charge of operations at the course, was far from downhearted by Crispin Knight's display. She said: "The gelding was bugged. He was off his jump in his next race will be over hurdles."

Francome is busy stocking up his stables — he has already bought yearlings in France and in his cheque book at Newmarket sales yesterday. He has 14 horses at the moment with room for five more.

Peter Dun, the leading amateur rider who was riding at Hexham on Stand Back on May 13, was back at the course for the first time since the accident yesterday. Dun spent five weeks in a life-support machine. "I should be back riding again by Christmas," Dun said.

Nottingham results

2.30 (1st div.) 1. GERRYHONY (J. Ryan, 4-1), 2. Green (J. Ryan, 5-1), 3. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 4. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 5. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 6. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 7. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 8. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 9. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 10. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 11. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 12. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 13. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 14. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 15. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 16. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 17. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 18. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 19. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 20. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 21. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 22. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 23. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 24. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 25. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 26. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 27. Gane Bananas (B. McMahon, 10-1), 28. 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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Intellectual Property Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a lawyer of exceptional ability to join their Intellectual Property Department. The candidate will preferably have a scientific or engineering qualification and some experience of patent litigation although consideration will also be given to applicants with previous experience in the field of intellectual property law generally. Candidates must be energetic and enthusiastic, be able to organise large complex matters for major corporate clients, and be prepared to work irregular hours and to travel at short notice.

Salary and benefit will be attractive and fully reflect the seniority of the appointment. Career prospects are excellent for the right candidate.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae, quoting reference 23 to:

G. B. Sales,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Young Lawyers

c. £13,000 per annum

The W S Atkins Group, one of the largest integrated engineering and management consultancies in Europe, provides a wide range of professional services to industry, commerce and government worldwide.

Our Legal and Commercial Departments are being combined under our Group Legal Adviser and we have the following two new posts:-

Legal Adviser

To assist in legal matters associated with the Group including international contracts, employment law and Intellectual Property law.

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To assist in the solution of legal and related problems underlying commercial transactions and to develop a professional approach to business matters in a professional Group.

Applications for these posts are invited from Barristers or Solicitors with 2-3 years post-qualification experience, preferably gained from working in the fields of commercial or professional law. A knowledge of languages could be helpful.

Staff benefits include a contributory pension scheme, non-contributory disability insurance and generous assistance with relocation expenses where appropriate. Please write for further information, enclosing curriculum vitae, to Mrs K A Jackson, W S Atkins Group Consultants, Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, EPSOM, Surrey KT18 5BW.

WS Atkins

New Scotland Yard
Prosecuting Lawyers

Vacancies exist for the appointment of solicitors or barristers as Legal Assistants in the Metropolitan Police Office. No previous experience of criminal prosecutions is required. Applications are also invited from those who have passed their Final Examinations and will shortly complete articles or pupillage.

Candidates will be employed on prosecuting work in the Solicitor's Department of the Metropolitan Police and will transfer to the Crown Prosecution Service for England and Wales which is planned for October 1986.

Starting salary up to £12,728 per annum according to age, rising by annual increments to £16,274. (Salary inclusive of inner London weighting allowance).

Hours: 41 per week (inclusive of lunch breaks).

Annual leave: 5 weeks in addition to public and privilege holidays.

Prospects: Promotion from Legal Assistant is currently to the Senior Legal Assistant grade. However, the grades of Legal Assistant and Senior Legal Assistant are currently under review and serving officers would be assimilated into the new grades when the new arrangements become operational.

The Metropolitan Police Office is an equal opportunities employer.

For further details and an application form, apply to:
The Establishment Officer, Room 213 (LAV/251),
105 Regency Street, London SW1P 4AN
or telephone 01-230 3122 (24 hour answering service).

The closing date for the receipt of completed applications is 9th October 1985.



METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

Legal Appointments
Central/South Pacific

Solicitor General - Vanuatu

The prime tasks of this post will be the preparing of legislation for Parliament; advising Government Ministers, Departments and other statutory corporations and assisting in the negotiation and drafting of Government contracts and treaties, also supervision of Junior Officers.

Applicants should possess at least five years experience as a Solicitor, Solicitor or Advocate with knowledge of Civil Litigation, contracts and legal drafting (preferably legislative).

Local salary is in the range £12,000 to £13,000 Van plus a tax free supplement, payable by ODA, in the range £2,000 to £3,000 p.a.

Ref. AHS22/TMC/77-1

Chief Magistrate - Solomon Islands

The main responsibilities include the hearing of Criminal and Civil Cases and sitting as Member/Secretary of customary Land Appeal Courts, together with the supervision of Junior Officers.

Applicants should have at least eight years relevant experience as a Barrister, Solicitor or Advocate.

Local salary is in the range £12,000 to £13,000 Solomon Islands Dollars plus a tax free supplement, payable by ODA, in the range £2,000 to £3,000 p.a.

Ref. AHS22/TMC/77-2

Principal Legal Officer - Fiji

The duties include conducting criminal prosecutions and appeals in Courts of Justice; advising on criminal matters together with supervising Junior Officers.

Applicants should have at least five years relevant experience as a Barrister, Solicitor or Advocate.

Local salary is in the range £12,000 to £13,000 Fiji Dollars plus a tax free supplement, payable by ODA, in the range £2,000 to £3,000 p.a.

Ref. AHS22/TMC/77-3

Candidates for all posts should be British Citizens, aged 30-40. The appointments are on contract to the respective overseas governments for periods of two years. Other benefits normally include housing allowances of 80% of local salaries, free passages, children's education allowances and subsidised accommodation.

For full details and application forms please apply within 21 days, quoting appropriate reference and stating past employment, giving details of age, qualifications and experience to: Appointments Office, Overseas Development Administration, Room 50, Abercrombie House, Legation Road, EAST KILNIE, Glasgow G75 8EA.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT
Britain helping nations to help themselves

DEPARTMENT
OF THE DIRECTOR
OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

Heads of Branch Offices - North Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire

The Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 makes provision for the creation of a Crown Prosecution Service in England and Wales. In 1985 this new Service will take over the conduct of nearly all criminal proceedings instituted on behalf of police forces.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is establishing local offices of his department in the above counties.

As Head of a Branch Office you will be responsible for the portfolio of cases dealt with by the branch, and for significant responsibilities delegated by the Area Head for the overall management of the resources within the branch. Other tasks will include advice to police divisions, liaison with police and courts over operational matters, and procurement of private agents to cover peaks in branch work. A Head of Branch will also be a member of the area management team and be involved in regular attendance at court as an advocate.

You must be a **BARRISTER** or **SOLICITOR** with several years' relevant experience. You must possess a sound knowledge of criminal law, be a competent advocate and have good judgment in decisions affecting prosecutions. You must also have the ability to motivate staff. Strong potential as a resource manager will be an advantage.

Salary: starting at £17,000 rises to £22,000. The post in St. Albans attracts £245 Outer London Weighting. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 October 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonck Lane, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/8647.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

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SOLICITORS
BRISTOL
MATRIMONIAL

SOLICITOR required to assist busy Matrimonial Partner. Some experience preferred. Pleasant working conditions in long established, expanding firm.

Please write with C.V. to:
NIGEL SOMMERVILLE
STANLEY WASBROUGH
13 BERKELEY SQUARE
BRISTOL BS8 1HD

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT COUNCIL

SOLICITOR
TO THE COUNCIL

PO 2 (3-6) - (014748-215,831)

The successful applicant for this post will be head of the Council's Legal Section, which is within the Department of the Chief Executive, and will be responsible for the provision of all round legal advice to the Council and its Committees. He/she will also be a member of the Council's Management Team.

Applicants should be Solicitors and preferably have a minimum of five years post qualification experience in Local Government.

The area covered by Montgomery District Council, which borders on Shropshire, lies in the heart of Mid-Wales and is renowned for its beauty and tranquility.

Application form and job description are available from the Chief Executive, District Council Offices, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Powys SY21 7AS (Tel: 0938 2828 Ext. 292). Closing date: 27th September, 1985.

N J BARDLEY, Chief Executive

OWEN WHITE
MATRIMONIAL SOLICITOR

A vacancy exists at the Feltham office of this busy expanding seven branch firm for a Matrimonial Specialist. The successful applicant will probably have 2-3 years admitted experience in this field. A willingness to undertake some criminal advocacy and a general litigation background would be advantageous. Definite partnership prospects, excellent salary. Quality car and generous running allowance.

Telephone Mr. Weston
01-570 5471

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Urgently require two able Assistant Solicitors to undertake:

- (1) Personal injury litigation for insurance company clients;
- (2) Residential conveyancing.

One to two years' relevant experience essential. Salary negotiable according to age and experience. Please apply with full CV to:

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2 Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street,
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St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, CV1 5RH
or Telephone 0203 25555 Ext. 2712
by 30th September, 1985

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to £21,000 + car

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Candidates should have a commercial awareness and an aptitude for presenting legal issues clearly to management. The position reports to the Legal Director.

Please send personal details to Michael Chambers, Chambers & Partners (Rec. Consult), 74 Long Lane, London EC1, or telephone us on (01) 606 9371.

THE LAW SOCIETY

SOLICITOR

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Continuing Education is a mandatory element in the training of newly admitted solicitors, and an additional solicitor is required to assist in the development of this programme. The Law Society has a major role in co-ordinating and accrediting a full range of courses, and in expanding the network and provision of courses to meet the future needs of the profession. Applicants, who must be admitted in England and Wales, should be law graduates with at least two years' experience in practice since admission, preferably including litigation and/or the use of office technology.

Commencing salary will be within the range of £12,000 - £15,000 p.a., depending on length of experience, and career prospects are good.

Application form and job description can be obtained from Miss J W Collinson, Personnel and Training Manager, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

Closing date 27th September 1985.



BOOTH & Co.

We are a 21 partner firm with a growing commercially-orientated practice. We are looking for solicitors possessed of a good mind, common sense and, above all, a practical and commercial approach; a sense of humour also would not go amiss. Previous experience may well have been with a City firm or another major provincial practice, although this is not essential. Salary is unlikely to prove an obstacle for the right applicants. BUPA cover is provided.

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Two solicitors with approximately 2/3 years' experience of substantial High Court litigation in some of the following areas of practice:

- banking
- personal injury
- employment
- insolvency
- intellectual property

The caseload is demanding and intellectually satisfying. For an informal discussion about these vacancies, please telephone Roger Ibbotson.

Please write with a full CV indicating the vacancy in which you are interested.

BOOTH & Co. Sovereign House, South Parade, Leeds, LS1 1HQ.
(0532) 469655

MATRIMONIAL

A solicitor with approximately 2 years' experience in family law. A conciliatory approach should be combined with an ability to hold the confidence of a wide range of clients. Only a small proportion of the caseload involves legal aid. Applicants should be willing and able to undertake some general commercial litigation. For an informal discussion about this vacancy, please telephone David Salter.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

Reynolds Porter Chamberlain seek an experienced company commercial lawyer as an assistant to a senior partner. The ideal candidate should have at least 2/3 years previous experience in handling takeovers, financing agreements, stock options and joint ventures in all their general aspects for both public and private companies, including multi-nationals. Knowledge of stock exchange listing requirements with some experience in flotations and USM listings helpful but not essential.

The work is demanding with a requirement for a high standards of drafting, commercial acumen, dedication and the stature to substitute for the particular partner.

Career prospects and terms of employment are excellent.

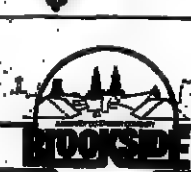
Please send full particulars to:-

C. P. HILL,
Reynolds Porter Chamberlain,
Chichester House,
270/282 High Holborn,
London, WC1V 7AA

Army
Legal Corps

The Army's Legal Branch will recruit a number of lawyers in December 1985, for which a Selection Board will sit in the Autumn. Successful applicants, at least 25 years of age and preferably with advocacy experience, will be commissioned as Captains on a starting salary of £12,216, currently under review, with prospects of promotion and a full career to age 60. Further details from Lt Col David Hawley, MOD (ALS2) Empress State Building, Dept 3, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR. Telephone (01) 385 1244. Ext. 3182.

ALC Officer



SOLICITOR

Due to continuing expansion MERSEY TELEVISION wish to appoint a SOLICITOR

Preferred experience will include industrial relations and all aspects of law involved in the television, film and music industries, but those with a proven ability in other areas will be considered.

This successful candidate will join a highly motivated team and must be prepared to give the commitment required in an expanding environment.

Please apply in writing, with full C.V. to:

Personal Administrator
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43 Brookside, West Derby,
Liverpool L12 0BA.

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Are you excited with up to 20% post-qual experience, under 25 and able to deal with Agricultural Conveyancing and Trusts?

If so, our Clients, a large Norwich based practice, need you. Above average salary. Contact:

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Pratt House, 30 Westmoreland Road, London W14 9JL. Tel: 01-874 2222.

For further details and an application form, apply to:

LEGAL EXECUTIVE, Merseybank, 100 Victoria Road, Liverpool L1 1JG.

For further details and an application form, apply to:

LEGAL EXECUTIVE, Merseybank, 100 Victoria Road, Liverpool L1 1JG.

DEVON

Assistant solicitor required to assist Matrimonial Partner. Cases lead to include matrimonial general civil and some criminal work with advocacy opportunities. Newly qualified applicants considered. Please write with CV to

Velth & Co.
2 Market St.,
Crediton,
Devon EX17 2AL.

Ref: 87

CONVEYANCING, RESIDENCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, LAND, ESTATE, PROBATE, WILLS, TRUSTS, LITIGATION, INJURY, PERSONAL INJURY, EMPLOYMENT, INSOLVENCY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, BANKING, COMMERCIAL LITIGATION, MATRIMONIAL, MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE, ROAD ACCIDENTS, WORKERS COMPENSATION, DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF, JURY TRIALS, COURT APPEARANCES, LEGAL AID, LEGAL REPRESENTATION, LEGAL COUNSEL, LEGAL ADVISOR, LEGAL ASSISTANT, LEGAL SECRETARY, LEGAL CLERK, LEGAL RESEARCHER, LEGAL WRITER, LEGAL JOURNALIST, LEGAL COMMENTATOR, LEGAL ANALYST, LEGAL CRITIC, LEGAL SCHOLAR, LEGAL RESEARCHER, LEGAL WRITER, LEGAL JOURNALIST, LEGAL COMMENTATOR, LEGAL ANALYST, LEGAL CRITIC, LEGAL SCHOLAR.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Legal Opportunities Swindon

Although, as Allied Dunbar, we are one of the most successful names in Financial Management, we are already a major force in the Financial Services Industry. As a result, we have earned an enviable reputation for success and our business has grown rapidly under management now exceeding £3.7 billion.

Our reputation for professional excellence and the high standards of our staff plays a crucial role in providing a wide range of services to our clients. The Allied Dunbar Group (including our Insurance, Finance, Pensions, Unit Trusts, Banking Services, etc.) is a leading financial institution.

The Legal Department provides a wide-ranging service involving legal advice, contract law, company secretarial services, etc. and is closely involved in the development of new products and also giving occasional legal advice to other departments.

Following expansion of the Legal Department, we offer the following vacancies in the Legal Department:

Legal Adviser

You should be a capable, experienced, and motivated individual. Intelligence, enthusiasm, a professional attitude, and the ability to work independently are essential. Some previous experience in a legal or financial environment would be an advantage.

Trainee Legal Adviser

This is an excellent opportunity for a young, enthusiastic individual in Law - who enjoys getting to grips with legal and financial matters. You will be involved in a wide range of legal and financial matters. Some previous experience in a legal or financial environment would be an advantage.

In addition to a competitive salary, both these positions offer an excellent benefits package which includes a non-contributory pension scheme, free life assurance, BUPA, excellent sports and social facilities plus a generous re-location allowance.

For more details, call Christine Clarke on Swindon (0793) 45344 (24 hour answerphone) or write to her at Allied Dunbar Assurance plc, Allied Dunbar Centre, Swindon SN1 1EL.



ALLIED DUNBAR
THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GROUP

Partner City to £30,000

An opportunity has arisen for a solicitor with 5 to 7 years' company/commercial experience to achieve early partnership.

Our client is a very successful small firm which has recently moved to new premises in the City, handling a range of quality work with an international flavour.

Their requirement is for a new commercial partner, ideally with a large City firm background, with the ability to develop this department.

If this position is of interest, please contact Simon Anderson on 01-405 0442 or write to him at The Legal Division, Michael Page Partnership, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY.

Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London Windsor Bristol Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow
Buenos Aires New York Sydney
A member of the Addison Page PLC group

Senior Planning Executive

c.£25,000 + Car + Benefits

Our client is a leading retail group with an enviable growth record and an ambitious development programme.

The increasing volume and complexity of planning matters has generated an opening for a planning manager to co-ordinate and control this aspect of all new developments.

Candidates, ideally aged 34 to 50, will be planning solicitors, or barristers, surveyors or town planners with at least 10 years' planning experience in private practice, local or national government or in commerce/industry.

This senior appointment carries a generous remuneration package, including a prestige company car and other substantial benefits.

For further information please telephone Simon Anderson on 01-405 0442 (01-387 4752 - evenings/weekends) or write to him at The Legal Division, Michael Page Partnership, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY.



Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London Windsor Bristol Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow
Buenos Aires New York Sydney
A member of the Addison Page PLC group

Are you bored or frustrated with your present job and prospects?

We need a Solicitor of not less than three years' admission, experienced in the usual forms of litigation and, hopefully, advocacy but knowing enough about the other branches of legal practice to appreciate and direct the problems and profitability of a major practice based in Essex.

Are you dynamic?

Unless you are, you will waste your time and ours. The right person will have in short time, not only a full and interesting life, but also, without prior capital commitment, a substantial equity partnership, remuneration of not less than £18,000 pa plus benefits usually associated with commercial enterprise. Help will be given with housing if necessary.

CV, in your own handwriting, please with a recent photograph if possible to:

Jan Sheppard, Steggle Palmer,
2 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4BU

Advise a World Leader in Telecommunications on Contract Law

Our Transmission Products Division takes innovative, optical fibre products into new world markets, and needs you to review and monitor all tenders, tender commitments and contracts. Acting as contracts advisor, you will anticipate any exposure and ensure the best interests of the company are met.

This is a senior role of growing importance, since there is an emphasis on increasing our export business. Overseas travel to major customers will therefore be involved, together with contact with our Headquarters' legal department, engineering, sales and installation personnel.

A graduate in law - or business studies with a legal content - you will be aged 27+ and have around 5 years contract experience in a high-tech, telecommunications environment and a sound knowledge of contract law.

The position is based in Basildon and offers a competitive rewards package which will include a contributory pension plan and relocation assistance.

Please send your cv or phone for an application form to Mrs Hockley, Personnel Department, STC Telecommunications Limited, Transmission Products Division, Chester Hall Lane, Basildon, Essex SS14 3BW. Tel: (0268) 3040 Ext. 674. Please quote reference TT1.

STC TELECOMMUNICATIONS
TRANSMISSION PRODUCTS DIVISION



The London International Financial Futures Exchange

LEGAL COUNSEL

To £30,000 + car + benefits

Our client, The London International Financial Futures Exchange, established in September 1982, is now the largest futures exchange outside of the United States, with an average of nearly 15000 contracts traded daily.

As a result of this successful growth, our client wishes to appoint a Legal Counsel as a member of a small professional team, to advise and handle a wide range of legal matters concerned with the administration and development of the market.

This challenging role is likely to appeal to a solicitor aged in his or her late twenties to mid thirties seeking a career step into the financial markets. The successful candidate is likely to have had at least two years experience in the financial services area and possess personal attributes of flexibility, innovative flair and self motivation.

An attractive salary reflecting the importance of this role will be negotiable to the level indicated above. In addition, benefits will include company car, private health insurance and non contributory portable pension scheme.

For further details please contact Leslie Squires, Telephone 01-588 6644, or send a detailed Curriculum Vitae to him at the address below.

Anderson, Squires Ltd., Bank Recruitment Specialists,
117 Cheapside, London EC2N 6BU.

Anderson, Squires

FREEMAN, JOHNSON & JACKS

LITIGATION with ADVOCACY

We are a prominent and successful general practice in County Durham and we have an immediate need for an able and energetic solicitor of partnership calibre to join our expanding litigation department. The work involves a wide range of criminal and civil litigation matters, particularly those connected with matrimonial disputes, and some advocacy. This is a varied and interesting appointment in an attractive part of the country, and the successful candidate will be based in Darlington with occasional duties in Durham.

Applicants should have, preferably, not less than 2 years relevant experience but applications from recently qualified solicitors will be considered if appropriate.

The salary and benefits offered will be commensurate with age and experience, and the career prospects are excellent.

Please apply with full CV to:-

G. B. Johnson,
Freeman, Johnson & Jacks, 11 Victoria Road,
Darlington DL1 5SP

New Challenge?

Company / Commercial £12,500+

Our client, a medium-sized practice situated in the pleasant surroundings of Lincoln's Inn are seeking Assistants for their rapidly expanding Company / Commercial Department to work on a varied and interesting caseload which includes public company work, USM, listings etc. Ideally, candidates should be 0-2 years qualified, with a good university degree and preferably experienced with a City or large provincial firm. Successful applicants will enjoy autonomy but should also be able to relate well to other members of the team. An opportunity to join a friendly and reputable firm with excellent prospects of partnership.

Company / Commercial £12,000+ (Entertainment bias)

A qualified solicitor with experience of Stock Exchange transactions, company acquisitions, commercial agreements, corporate finance and general taxation is sought by our client, a respected West End firm specialising in entertainment and leisure related industries. The practice has a strong corporate finance side and the successful candidate will play a significant role in the expansion of this department. And ideal opportunity to join a dynamic team.

For further information please contact:
Claire Williams on 01 635 4295
GABRIEL DUFFY Consultancy,
17 St Swithine Lane, Cannon Street,
London, EC4N 6AL

JOHNSON FARRER - PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

PLANNING SOLICITOR

This is an important appointment in the Planning Dept. of a firm in the City of London solicitors.

It calls for a person of good specialist experience, capable of meeting the needs of Commercial Development Clients in a demanding area of Legal Practice.

Salary: £20,000-£25,000

Apply to: MICHAEL FARRER

JOHNSON FARRER - PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

28-29 ST. CROSS STREET

HATTON GARDEN, EC1N 8UH

(near Chancery Lane and Farringdon Underground)

Tel: 01-242 1140 (24-hour answering service)

A way into Commercial Management for an ambitious young Law Graduate

The Retail Division of Whitbread is a fast growing and highly successful organisation involved in a wide range of leisure, catering and off-licence operations. It's a dynamic business in which you will be providing an in-house legal and secretarial service to the Finance Director, a role which will also involve responsibility for dealing with the administrative/statutory requirements of some 28 companies within the Division.

You'll also be involved with the Division's negotiations on acquisitions and major contracts and this will call for close liaison with the Company's solicitors to ensure that all agreements protect Whitbread's interests.

The position calls for a young, ambitious Law Graduate with a couple of years' legal background ideally coupled with some Company secretarial experience or an ACIS qualification. Sound administrative skills are essential and you should possess the potential to move into the role of Commercial Manager within a short period of time.

We are offering an attractive salary plus a car, BUPA benefits, 25 days' holiday and assistance with relocation where appropriate.

Write with full cv. to Ms Pat Leedham, Management Development/Training Manager, Whitbread Retail Division, Oakley Road, Leagrave, Luton, Beds LU4 9QH.



WHITBREAD

Corporate Lawyer

Gillette is a major international company with a product range covering razors and blades, writing instruments, toiletries and cosmetics, dental care products, household electrical appliances and computer supplies.

We are seeking a qualified Solicitor or Barrister in his or her mid to late twenties to join our Legal Department which is responsible for the legal aspects of Gillette's business in West and East Europe, Africa, the Middle East and a large part of Asia.

Based in West London, the job is international, involving some overseas travel. It calls for a graduate with the ability and enthusiasm to join an experienced team and give practical and constructive legal support in a

wide variety of business situations. Ideally, you will be fluent in a major foreign language, but, alternatively, you could be a legally qualified Continental European with fluent English.

Salary and benefits, including a company car, will match the level of ability we are seeking.

Please write with full career details to: John Perrett, Personal Manager, Gillette Industries Limited, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 3NP.



TEST VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

AL 1 BOROUGH SECRETARY & SOLICITOR

£19,750 to £21,750 per annum (award pending)
Essential User Car Allowance

Test Valley has a population of nearly 100,000 and includes expanding Andover, Blandford, Romsey and 157,000 very attractive rural scene of western Hampshire.

The Borough Secretary & Solicitor is based in Andover and leads a department of 30 staff providing administrative, legal, and estates and valuation services to the Council.

The person appointed will need to be a solicitor of several years' standing, and well experienced in local government administration.

The Council offers relocation expenses and housing accommodation as available, and a non-contributory Group Life Assurance Scheme.

Interviews will be held in Andover on 9th and 10th October, 1985.

For application form and job description, please contact the Personnel Department, Council Offices, Dutton Road, Romsey, Hants. Telephone Romsey 515117 Ext. 553. Closing date for return of application forms, Friday, 20th September, 1985.

EDGE & ELLISON, HATWELL, PRETCHETT & CO. BIRMINGHAM

Company and Commercial
Enthusiastic and ambitious young Solicitors of above average ability are required in our substantial and rapidly expanding commercial department.

Applications in writing with full career details marked "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL".

To: J. A. Jones, Esq.,
Edge & Ellison, Hatwell, Pretchett & Co.,
145 Edmund Street,
Birmingham, B3 2JL.

LEGAL ASSISTANT

Insurance London

We are seeking an intelligent barrister or solicitor under 26 years of age with a good academic record to join our small professional team providing an administrative, management and legal service to the group.

The work is rewarding and varied, encompassing the opportunity to travel within the United Kingdom and overseas.

This is an interesting opportunity for a person who is adaptable and can demonstrate ability. Salary is negotiable.

To apply, please write with full career details to:

Miss Elaine Gale,
Divisional Personnel Officer,
Willis Faber & Dumas Limited,
Ten Trinity Square, London EC3P 3AX.

Willis Faber

TRENT REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

(£7,444 - £10,739 p.a.)

To join a firm which has responsibility for the handling of personal injury claims and the investigations surrounding disciplinary proceedings involving medical staff.
Applicants should have considerable experience of interviewing witnesses, taking statements, preparing cases for hearing and could be members of the Institute of Legal Executives but other suitably qualified or experienced candidates will be considered. A considerable amount of travelling throughout this large Region will be necessary.
Application form and further details available from Personnel Officer, Personnel House, Old Postern Road, Sheffield S10 3TH or telephone (0742) 306811 Ext. 319 quoting reference ACD/A. Closing date 20th September 1985.

**Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle**

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Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am.
6.30, 7.30 and 8.30.
4.00am Colin Berry: 1.00 Roy McLeod: 1.05
8.05 Bruce: 1.20. Jimmy Young: 1.05
Medical questions answered by Dr Bill
Dolman: 1.05pm Sports Desk:
Desmond Carrington time 2.02 Sports
Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford time 3.02
Sports Soccer and Football: All the Way
time 4.02 Gloria Desk. 4.05 David
Hampilton time 5.05: 5.20 Sports Desk.
6.05 John Dunn time 6.45 Sport and
Classified Results (on only). 7.30 World
Sports Soccer and Football: Scotland,
2.00 BBC Radio Orchestra (tipping only)
9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Don't Stop Now
- it's a Fodder. 10.30 Spinners and

News magazine.
ping. 5.55 West

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 8.30am until 9.30am
6.00am Paul Jordan, 7.00 Mike Read,
9.00 Simon Bates, 12.00 Gary Davies,
and 12.30pm Newsbeat, 2.30 Sir John
Cunniff (cont), 3.00 Newsbeat, 5.30
Newsbeat, 7.30 Janice Long, 10.00-
12.00 John Peel, VHF Radio 1 & 2
4.00am Wymondley, 5.00 Sir John
Cunniff (cont), 7.30 Cricket, 8.00
When You Wish Upon A Star: The Watt
Story (story & film), 9.00 BBC Radio
Orchestra, Bruno Brookes, 10.00-
With Radio 1, 12.00-4.00pm With Radio
2.

WORLD SERVICE

5.00 Newsday, 5.30 Countdown, 7.00 News,
7.05 Twenty-Four Hours, 7.25 News,
8.00 Newsday, 8.15 World News, 8.05
Reflections, 8.15 Views from the Great
Composers, 8.50 merits in Proms, 8.55
World, 9.05 Review of the British Press,
The World Today, 9.30 Financial News, 9.40
Look Ahead, 9.45 News, 10.00 Newsday,
10.05 Discos, 11.00 News, 11.05 News
About Britain, 11.15 Newsday, 11.25 Late
From Scotland, 11.30 Sports International,
11.35 Newsday, 12.15 D H Lawrence,
12.45 Sports Roundup, 1.00 News, 1.05
Twenty-Four Hour News, 1.15 Sports
Weekend, 1.20 News, 1.25 Newsday,
Sacred Chord, 2.00 Radio Orchestra, 3.15
John Good, 3.20 Newsday, 3.25
Jazz, 3.30 Newsday, 3.35 News,
Market Report, 4.00 News, 4.05 Twenty-Four
Hour, 4.30 D H Lawrence, 5.00 News,
Personal Story, 5.10 Book Choice, 5.15
International Soccer Special, 10.00 News,
10.05 The World Today, 10.15 Letter From
London, 10.30 Financial News, 10.40
Reflections, 10.45 Sports Roundup, 11.00
News, 11.05 Commentary, 11.15 Prima Drama,
11.20 Newsday, 11.25 News,
About Britain, 12.15 Radio Orchestra, 12.30
Omnibus, 1.00 News, 1.05 Football,
1.10 Newsday, 1.15 Style Style, 2.00
News, 2.05 Review of the British Press, 2.10
Prima Drama, 2.30-Johnson and Johnson, 2.35
Emmerdale Farm, 2.40 News, 2.45
The World Today, 4.45 Financial News, 4.55
Reflections, 5.00 News, 5.05 Twenty-Four
Hours, 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOL MEANS
★ Stereo, ★★ Black and white, P. Taggett.

5SKHz/24VZ: VHf -90-YF 84: 9
Duo 1458KHz/VHf -90-YF 84: 9; Work

GLAMPS As London except:
9.30 Sesame Street, 9.25am First Thing
After Six, 10.30, ★★ That's Hollywood,
11.00-11.30 Struggle Beneath the Sea,
12.30pm-1.00 Gargantuan Time, 1.20
News, 1.25-1.30 Newsday, 1.35-1.45
Emmerdale Farm, 6.00 North Tonight,
6.25 Crooks, 6.50-7.20 Diff rent
Stories, 12.40am News Cutdown.

WORKSHIRE As London except:
9.25am Sesame
Street, 10.25 Sally and Jane, 10.35 In
the Land of the Lark, 10.45-11.00
Report On Rejected of Adventure, 12.30pm-
1.00 Calendar Lunchtime Live, 1.20
Calendar, 1.30-2.30 Hotel, 3.30-4.00
Public Practice, 6.00, ★★ Newsday,
6.55 Crookroads, 10.00am Cutdown.

ANGLIA As London except: 9.25am
Sesame Street, 10.25
Cartoon, 10.30-11.00 Bolshoi School of
Ballet, 12.30pm-1.00 Gargens For All,
1.20 News, 1.30-2.30 The Barri, 5.15-
5.45 Emmerdale Farm, 6.00 About
News, 6.25-6.30 Newsday, 6.35-6.55
Bygones, 12.40am Starting Point,
Cutdown.

TSW As London except: 9.25am
Sesame Street, 10.25 Human
Face of Japan, 10.55 Short Story
Theatre, 11.20-11.30 Cartoon, 12.30pm-
1.00 News, 1.20-1.30 Newsday, 1.35-1.45
News, 1.30-2.30 Champions, 3.30-4.00
Sons and Daughters, 5.15 Gus
Honeyburn, 12.30-5.45 Crookroads, 6.00
Today Show, 6.00-6.30 Newsday, 6.35-6.55
Crookroads, 12.40am Cutdown.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM -
the nation's treasure house -
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BRITISH WATERCOLOURS. L'ndn

[illegible]

